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THE

LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR JUNE, 1810.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER OF MARINES;
AND
AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

The very extensive concerns of the British Empire, and the complicated nature of some of the duties to be performed by the public officers of the government, have several times been subjects of remark, in the course of our publication. In the few and simple expenditures of a family, it is not without difficulty that the most unquestionable integrity preserves its inflexibility in all points: in the dealings of a partnership, in the business of a company, proportionate to the number of persons employed is the risque that some of them may be inadvertent, though honest, or that others may preserve appearances though deceitful. The eyes of Argus might serve him well enough as a herdsman in the pastoral employment of keeping cattle, though these we are told, were closed one after another by the dulcet melody of the pipe of Mercury, when the god of thieves was *on duty*, by command of his superior; but the eyes of Argus would be utterly insufficient to superintend the public interests, conducted by our national institutions. When accounts are to be kept in all parts of the world, when they include articles of expenditure so various that few are the persons who can even enumerate them, when they require judgment and skill in an infinite variety of branches; and when in the mere cash accounts of the offices many hun-

dred persons are of necessity confided in, there can be no great occasion of wonder that defaulters are from time to time detected, and exposed to the severities of public opinion as well as to the rigour of the law.

Temptation may be considered as affecting two disguises: the first is, the solicitation of immediate indulgences, although the object of those indulgences be imprudent, or unlawful. This too often deludes unwary youth, the boisterous passions of which time of life bear away the inconsiderate who ventures to trust himself to their influence. The second, and not less fatal deception, under which temptation allures, is the hope of making money by the use of money, intending hereafter to replace the sum borrowed, when the purposes in contemplation shall have been answered. This delusion betrays wary age. The object is gain; personal advantage derived from the accidental favours of fortune; an attempt to render the momentary kindnesses of the ever-mutable goddess fixed and lasting. The infinitely various modes of accumulating property that are presented by the innumerable speculations and adventures of the British people, and in the metropolis especially, bias too frequently the most upright minds. They discern an opportunity of realizing wealth; this neglected, will not return; this, then, must be complied with instantly—but the compliance has long consequences. Many a man has been ruined by following too ardently pursuits not criminal in themselves: many a character has been lost, ere the party himself had the slightest suspicion, that his intentions were in the remotest degree allied to dishonour. The philosopher may speculate on the workings of the human mind, but the politician must oppose himself as with a heart of flint against whatever deviations from rectitude

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detriment his country. He may sympathise as a man: as a member of civil society, his sympathy is but that of one in a million. He must support the call of justice; he must insist that "the common weal receives no injury;" he must determinately oppose mal-practices; and his brow must remain inflexible, whatever be the sufferings of his heart, from "compunctious visitings of nature."

The benefit arising from public exposure and punishment of transgression, is the warning it furnishes to those who otherwise might be guilty. Warning acts silently. We never know the whole of the good it produces. It sometimes effects restitution from the not yet completely obdurate; it more frequently deters the half-yielding, and counteracts, by the reflections it occasions, the concupiscence which but for this preservative had been matured into crime. If the caution suggested by these principles should happily be effectual in preventing the operation of those decoys by which too many are ensnared; nay, if it should operate to the restraint of a single youth from breach of confidence; of a single parent from abandoning the direct line of duty; of a single officer in a public trust from giving ear to those flattering tales with which a false hope beguiles his intellect, the moral consequences will give pleasure to every reflecting mind, and produce incalculable benefit to the individual and the community.

The Committee for examining into the public expenditure of the kingdom have been eminently useful in pointing out numerous errors and mismanagements. Those which they report on in this communication were not detected by them; but the defalcation having been discovered, it was mentioned to them, and they proceeded to verify the accusation. That they were actuated by the purest motives for the good of their country, must be admitted; and their remarks on the practice of office deserve attention. It may, however, be submitted to consideration, whether difficulties would not accompany the accretion of offices, since we find the Navy Board was obliged to allot to three distinct officers, the duties that had been performed by one officer, for the sake of *PERSPICUITY*: and since an accumulation of business in one office tends to impair the activity of their excellent principle, that "*no office whatever should be suffered to remain responsible only to itself.*" What is meant by

the "inefficient state of the Navy-Office," in consequence of regulations adopted at the recommendation of the Commissioners of Inquiry, we do not affect to understand. If those gentlemen recommended any arrangement which the experience of *eleven years* has proved unsuitable, why not correct it? If it be inappropriate in itself, why not apply for its removal? or if its intention has been missed by inadvertence or mismanagement, why not reform it? That the accounts of the Navy Board are not much in arrear—that the balances in the hands of the Paymasters are not large, are pleasing circumstances; and we trust that, considering the former state of these departments of public expenditure, they demonstrate the beneficial effects resulting from former inquiries and reports of the same nature as the present. In short, these gentlemen, we hope, will happily live to see the success of their labours, at least so far as to be able to enjoy the satisfaction of having done all the good they could, though not all the good they would, on the behalf of their country.

FIFTH REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON
THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM.*

[Ordered by Hon. House of Commons to be printed, April 18, 1810.]

Being informed that a considerable Default had been discovered in the Office of Paymaster of Marines, the Committee directed their first inquiries to the nature of the regulations under which that Department is conducted; with a view to ascertain whether those regulations are insufficient in themselves, or ill adapted to the service, or whether there has been a culpable or negligent departure from them.

The Paymaster whose duty is confined to the payment of the Marines while on shore, presents Monthly Accounts to the Admiralty, stating his Receipt and Expenditure during the last month, with an Estimate of the probable demands upon him for the current month, together with a Statement of the Balances remaining in his hands on the first and last days of the preceding month; in consequence of which application, an order is forwarded to the Navy Office, accompanied by a copy of the monthly account, directing an Imprest to

* For various particulars already reported on by this Committee, compare *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 673. Vol. VI. pp. 113, 401. Vol. VII. p. 1. *et al.*

be issued by the Treasurer of the Navy, who is the general Banker, as the Navy Office is the general office of account, for every branch of Naval Service. A Statement of the Balances in the Paymaster's hands included in the monthly account, is transmitted with the order for each Imprest to the Navy Office.

This statement of the Balances in these monthly accounts affords, in appearance, a secure and constant guard against any undue accumulation of Money in the hands of the Paymaster: but this appearance is delusive: for these accounts being necessarily *unaccompanied with vouchers*, do not admit of any effectual check, until the delivery, at a subsequent period, of the general annual Account. The consequence of which has been, that they have unfortunately produced the effect of preventing rather than forwarding any useful examination into the real state of the Paymaster's Balance; and seem to have precluded all suspicion, either at the Admiralty or Navy Office, of any improper accumulation of Money in his hands.

In the printed Regulations and Instructions relative to the Royal Marine Forces while on shore, the seventh Article directs "that the Paymaster is to pass an Account with the Commissioners of the Navy at the end of every year; he is to deliver a general account of all Money received and paid with in that time." If it was the duty of the Paymaster to pass, it became the duty of the Commissioners of the Navy to examine; and Your Committee cannot view without great dissatisfaction the delay which has prevailed in the delivery of the general Annual Accounts; the causes of which will be noticed hereafter.

The practice of the Office with respect to the accounts of the Paymaster of Marines appears to have been this: The monthly accounts already alluded to, which are transmitted by the Admiralty to the Navy Office, receive no particular examination, and indeed, do not admit of being checked, as before stated, except in the articles of Imprests and Balances brought over from the preceding month; but an examination of these items alone would obviously not ascertain the correctness of the Balance remaining.

The general annual account when delivered is examined with the Imprest Ledger on the one side, and with the Accountant's Vouchers on the other, by one or more of the Clerks in the Office of Bills and Accounts; by them the Balance stated by the Paymaster is confirmed or corrected. A Statement is then made out by the person who has examined the account, of the Disbursements only, detailing the nature of them and of the Vouchers, with observations on any irregularity in either, on the authority under which the payments were made, or on any other circumstance deserving notice. The Statement

so made out by the examining Clerk should be checked by the Chief Clerk, and is then submitted to the Committee of Accounts; and it is their duty after due consideration, to direct the sums disbursed and properly vouched to be allowed towards clearing such Imprest as may be standing out against the Accountant. To what sum this Imprest may amount, is not however brought under the notice either of the Committee of Accounts of the Board (unless specially called for), the Statement itself not containing the *Imprests, or the Balance remaining*; and the original annual account never undergoing their revision. And here Your Committee cannot but express their surprise, that the general practice of the Office should have sanctioned so extraordinary an omission in the statement of any account, as that of the sum owing by the Accountant to the Public: and that in this particular instance the examining Clerks should not have deemed it their duty to bring under the immediate notice of that Committee, an article of such magnitude and importance. They trust this practice has been at length effectually corrected by a Minute of the Navy Board, dated 17th January 1810. In other respects it appears to Your Committee, from the inspection of many of these Statements which have been laid before them, that the Disbursements in the Paymaster's account have received an attentive and accurate investigation: and it further appears from a document produced by the Navy Board, that *few of the accounts in the Office of Bills and Accounts are in arrear, and none greatly so*; and that *the Balances of none of them are so large as to excite suspicion*.

The Hon. Geo. Villiers was appointed Paymaster of Marines by the Board of Admiralty, 19th March 1792, and re-appointed as Paymaster and Inspector, 9th May 1803; with particular directions as to the mode in which his Department was to be conducted, enjoining him to make frequent visits to the different Divisions and Stations of Marines, from the want or neglect of which, great abuses had prevailed. His salary was raised by that warrant to £1000 clear of all deductions, with an allowance of £530 for his Clerks, £190 for house-rent, &c. and a further allowance for travelling expences actually incurred. No examination as to the state of his accounts, which remained unsettled for seven years at the period of this re-appointment, appears to have taken place, nor was the amount of his Balance known or inquired into, which is now ascertained to have been, at the end of 1802, £177,847.

His accounts, which had been passed with tolerable regularity and expedition in 1794 and 5, fell into great arrear in the subsequent years, both as to the time of delivery and the settlement of theq.

Mr. Villiers's Accounts.

Dates			Received	Passed	Balance due from Mr. V.
Jan. 10 to Dec. 31	1792	-	30 Sept. 1793	31 Dec. 1794	£13,458 13 0
For the year	1793	-	Not known	- Do.	59,317 15 9
-	1794	-	28 July, 1795	31 Dec. 1795	33,540 11 6
-	1795	-	26 April, 1797	9 Dec. 1802	26,142 1 5½
-	1796	-	Not known	4 Nov. 1805	65,150 8 6
-	1797	-	7 July, 1805	6 July, 1806	74,124 18 4
-	1798	-	Not known	6 Dec. 1806	111,665 2 3
-	1799	-	23 Dec. 1806	20 April, 1807	95,393 10 6½
-	1800	-	22 Aug. 1807	24 Oct. 1808	129,113 15 5½
-	1801	-	24 Oct. 1808	24 April, 1809	166,298 11 7
-	1802	-	21 Feb. 1809	24 July, 1809	177,847 9 8½
-	1803	-	11 April, 1809	- Do.	256,539 7 8
-	1804	-	14 Aug. 1809	6 Oct. -	285,038 15 4½

From the time that Annual Accounts ceased to be delivered with punctuality, additional opportunities were afforded for an improper accumulation of Money in his hands, the increase of which became almost continually progressive; and the Commissioners of the Navy, whose duty it was to call for and enforce the regular production of those accounts, neglected to do so.

It is however in evidence before Your Committee, that the late Comptroller of the Navy frequently represented to Mr. G. Villiers, that his accounts ought to be more regularly delivered in, and received assurances from him that they should be so; at the same time Mr. Villiers stated the necessity of having the Imprests made to him in full, when the pressure of the public service, about the year 1798, made it expedient to pay only in part; and the Comptroller was led to believe from his conversations with Mr. G. Villiers, that there was no Balance of Public Money at that time in the Accountant's hands.

It is to be remarked with great regret that the inefficient state of the Navy Office, for a period of no less than 11 years, is given as an excuse or palliation for this omission on the part of the Board; and some of the new Regulations adopted under an Order in Council of June 8th 1796, at the recommendation of the Commissioners of Inquiry, are alleged as a principal cause of the defective state of this Office.

The strongest representations from the Navy Office to the Admiralty were made on this subject, at different times from 1800 to 1807; one great and obvious inconvenience was pointed out as arising from making the Chief Clerk in the Office of Bills and Accounts, Secretary to the Committee of Accounts (which was recently formed of three Members of the Board, agreeably to the directions of that Order in Council) while the same person had the superintendence also of the Foreign Accounts; this inconvenience the Navy Board endeavoured to remedy by

some official arrangements, which diminished but did not remove the evil; and it continued to be felt, until the duties of these separate departments were allotted to three distinct Officers.

The hardships suffered by the Clerks in general from the low state of their salaries and the abolition of fees, the consequent inactivity and languor which prevailed in the different departments, and the difficulty of carrying on the business, are enumerated in this correspondence; but the actual evils from the accounts not being passed are not perhaps set forth with sufficient force, or with those details which were calculated to impress the Admiralty with a due sense of them. Your Committee however cannot but remark the neglect with which these representations were treated. No answer whatever appears to have been made to them before June 1806, and no remedy was applied by the Admiralty until November 1807, to a case which involved the efficiency of this great and most important Office of Account.

The Balance exhibited in Mr. G. Villiers's monthly account immediately subsequent to 31st December 1802, when the Balance was £177,847, amounts to no more than £2,255; and after the 31st of December 1803, when the Balance on the settlement of the general account for that year proved to be £256,539, the Balance to which his name was subscribed amounted only to £12,055.

Your Committee, notwithstanding some pains taken to discover the method by which these monthly Balances were made to exhibit so fallacious a view of the whole Sum actually in the Accountant's hands at any given time, have not been able to satisfy themselves as to the particular mode by which the real Balance was kept out of sight. It was suggested by one of the late Marine Clerks, that such parts of the Imprests as were not received within the current month, were never subsequently brought to account; but with the exception of £1,000 (drawn

out on 10th July 1799) there is certainly no foundation for this suspicion; and it seems probable, that the generality of the statements of Expenditure in the monthly accounts, unaccompanied as they necessarily were by any Vouchers, may have served as a cover for large sums of money, which in fact never may have been applied to the Public Service.

Not deeming it essential to pursue this part of the subject further, Your Committee applied themselves to ascertain what steps had been taken on the discovery of these deficiencies to secure the Public from loss; and they find that Extents were issued to the whole amount of the Accountant's property; which however falls far short of the amount for which Mr. G. Villiers appears to be responsible to the Public, unless there should be articles of Discharge unknown to Your Committee or to the Navy Office, in the present unsettled state of his accounts.

The Debt for which the Extent was issued is £264,607. 11s. 6d. the value of the landed property is estimated at £93,507. 2s. 8d. There is also £21,619. 10s. 10d. three per cent. Consols, and the security given on his first taking of the Office, which was for £10,000. The Bond executed in 1792 is however not forthcoming; and there is reason to think that no Bond was executed on his subsequent re-appointment in 1803; although it was made a condition of his holding the Office, that he should give security in the sum of £10,000, without reference to the Security taken in 1792.

Your Committee cannot avoid observing upon it as an omission of duty in the Board of Admiralty, by whom he was re-appointed, not to have taken a second Bond; and the loss of the first, which remained in the Admiralty about the year 1806, shows a culpable carelessness as to the custody of such important Instruments. Securities ought to be taken more frequently than has hitherto been the usage, from all Officers in every department who hold situations connected with the Receipt or Expenditure of Public Money; and Your Committee recommend that regulations should be established to that effect, under the directions of His Majesty in Council or of the Commissioners of the Treasury.

Large Issues continued necessarily to be made between the end of 1804 and the time when the late Paymaster quitted his Office, amounting to £2,085,892; but though this sum swells most considerably the Balance of Money to be accounted for, calculations which have been formed in the Navy Office lead that Board to conjecture that the whole of it has been applied to the service for which it was imprested.

Money paid on the Royal Marine Service, between 1st January 1805, to the latest period to which the same is made up.

From Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st	£.	s.	d.
1805	339,001	2	1½

The Account of this year appears to be closed, but not examined by the late Paymaster.

From Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st	1806	339,792	13	3
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The contingent Expense of this year is not made out, nor included in this Sum.

From Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st	1807	337,599	14	6½
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The contingent Expense, and Salaries, paid in this year, are not made out, nor included in this Sum.

£.1,016,393 9 11½

By the Books of the late Paymaster the Accounts for 1808 appear very imperfect, and those for 1809 are not begun to be made out.

The whole amount of Balances in the hands of Sub-accountants, transferred by Mr. Villiers to the present Paymaster, when he succeeded him, was no more than £20,146, of which £8,258, was drawn for, or due for service performed.

The Sub-accountants were the Deputy Paymasters of the four Divisions of Marines, seven Inspecting Field Officers connected with the recruiting service, and more than one hundred Recruiting Officers.

In the course of these investigations it became a matter of consideration, how far the continuance of the Office of Paymaster of Marines may be necessary for conducting this branch of the public service, your Committee bearing in mind, that all useless Offices ought to be suppressed, and that every additional channel through which public Money flows, affords an additional hazard of the misapplication, detention, or loss of a part of it.

Recent experience in the cases of the Acts for regulating the Offices of Treasurer of the Navy (25 Geo. III. c. 31.) and Treasurer of the Ordnance (46 Geo. III. c. 45.) induces a reasonable mistrust as to the efficacy of all legislative provisions and directions; in cases where the temptations to a contrary practice are great, the means of evasion have not been found impracticable.

The Commissioners on Fees, &c. (in 1787) in their third Report, p. 104 and 5, referred to, and printed in the Proceedings in consequence of the Finance Reports, G. 11. pronounced an opinion as to the inutility of this office, which, " besides

"being an unnecessary expense, tends to multiply accounts, and disperse the public money; as there will always be a balance left in the hands of each Officer to whom any portion of it is issued;" they continue, that, "this office ought, in their opinion, to be carried on in the office of the Treasurer of the Navy, not only as being a branch of the pay of the Navy, but that the officers may be contiguous to check the pay of the Marines on ship board, the debts due from those who embark, and for other purposes."

There was at that time an Agent as well as a Paymaster, the former of whom acted as Deputy, and transacted almost the whole of the business, and the Commissioners recommended the continuance of the efficient person in the office, with a salary of £600, and the discontinuance of the Paymaster; but the Board of Admiralty, deeming it more expedient to reverse the suggested improvement, abolished the first, and continued the second; the great diligence and regularity of Mr. G. Villiers, who was represented in the report from the Admiralty of August 1799, G. 11. as an able and attentive officer, by whom, since his appointment in 1792, the business of nearly the whole of the Marine Department had been conducted, being given as a reason for disregarding this recommendation of the Commissioners. The removal of the Agent, after a service of 28 years in the Marine Department, was attended with an annual expense in the nature of a compensation, paid out of the Marine poundage and stoppages, and directed to be inserted in the Paymaster's annual account.

The Committee examined several persons of experience as to the propriety of abolishing this office. [Sir A. Snape Hammond, late Comptroller of the Navy, thought the office of no advantage. Sir T. Thompson gave the same opinion less decisively. Mr. Rose, Treasurer of the Navy, thought the payments could be made at his office, together with the Widows' Pensions.]

The present Paymaster of the Navy, Mr. Smith, did not point out any objection to placing the officers now in the Marine Pay Office under the control of the Treasurer of the Navy; who being in the course of paying about 120,000 Seamen, could, in his opinion, without much inconvenience, pay 30,000 Marines.

Captain Varlo, one of the four Deputy Paymasters, concurred in the same view of the proposed alteration.

Captain Kempster, an Agent for several Offices of Marines; conceived it to be essential, that either the Paymaster or Agent should be retained, and that it would have been much better if the latter had been continued, and the former suppressed.

Your Committee therefore do not hesitate in recommending to the House, that this office should be forthwith suppressed; and that the business should be transacted in the office of the Treasurer of the Navy, under whose direction drafts may be prepared of such regulations, and an estimate of such an Establishment as may be necessary for that purpose, which ought to be submitted to, and approved by the Commissioners of the Treasury.

It may deserve consideration, whether some of the houses in Somerset-place, as they become vacant, may not be applied to the extension of such offices as are at present cramped for want of room. Your Committee being of opinion, that official houses are (except in some special cases) an improvident mode of adding to salaries, or of paying public servants, inasmuch as the charges upon the public, for building in the first instance, and for continual repairs afterwards, are out of all proportion to the benefit or accommodation which is derived to the officers who inhabit them.

The discovery of Mr. G. Villiers's default led to the detection of another of very inferior amount, but arising principally from the same causes, in the Conductor's Department under the Treasurer of the Navy.

The business of the Conductor is to pay all contingent and incidental expenses incurred in the Treasurer's Office (amounting annually to £13,000, or 14,000) for which purpose Money is imprested to him from time to time from the Navy Board, on the authority of letters from the Paymaster of the Navy, stating that the Balance stands according to the certificate of the Conductor, which is enclosed in each letter.

It is the duty of the Paymaster of the Navy to examine and certify to the Navy Board, the Conductor's Half-yearly Account, retaining the vouchers in his own office. These Half-yearly Accounts do not exhibit the Money imprested to the Conductor, nor the Balance due from him. The particulars of Money imprested are kept in the books of the Navy Board; but the applications for Imprests pass through the Paymaster's hands, who keeps no account of those Imprests; nor did he conceive that it was his duty to compare the sums advanced to the Conductor with the sums expended by him.

The Commissioners of the Navy, pronounced, after full deliberation, that the Conductor was not an Accountant with their Board for money received, as they had no control over it; and as it was totally out of their power to ascertain, whether the Balances stated in his application for money were correct, unless they were in possession of his

Accounts, and of the Vouchers for his payments up to the date of his application.

Mr. Charles Barrow (the late conductor), was responsible for the balance of £3,713 at the end of 1808, which was increased to £5,689 in January 1810.

An Extent has been issued against him for the sum due, but there is no probability that more than £500 will be recovered. No security was taken for the due discharge of his duty, nor has it been usual to require it in that department. A case has been laid before the crown lawyers for their opinion as to prosecuting him criminally.

A mode of effectual check, with regard to the future balances, has been provided; and security has been taken in the sum of £2,000 from the successor of Mr. Barrow, in pursuance of a minute of the Treasurer, dated 12th March 1810.

The incidental and contingent expenditure within any office ought unquestionably to undergo a strict examination, in the first instance, by the superiors in that department; but its final audit and allowance ought not to rest there: as *no office whatever should be suffered to remain responsible only to itself*; and for this reason, as well as for those which are before stated with reference to passing the paymaster's annual accounts, your committee consider that the practice, which was established by the order in council, 9th August 1806, "by which the Navy Board, to whose examination and control the contingent expenses were formerly subject, are directed to allow them on the certificate of the paymaster," (fourth Report Commissioners on Fees, p. 136) ought to be discontinued; and that the vouchers themselves should be transmitted together with each half-yearly account, for final examination by the Navy Board.

A default, to the amount of £93,926 in the account of the Treasurer of the Ordnance, would naturally have found a place in the present report, if it had not undergone the investigation of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, who have lately presented in their twelfth Report, an ample and distinct detail upon this subject. Your committee however desire, in passing, to call again the attention of the house to the practical inefficiency of the late act for the regulation of this office, and to enforce the observations of the commissioners in p. 17 "that upon the second appointment of Mr. Hunt in 1807, the not taking any security from him," was a great omission of duty.

Without an EFFECTUAL and SPENDY audit, the House may rest assured that all other checks and provisions will prove ineffectual to secure the interests of the public against fraud or negligence.

A History of the Political Life of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, including some Accounts of the Times in which he lived. By John Gifford, Esq. 6 Vols. 8vo. Price £4 4s. and 3 Vols. Royal 4to. Price £8 8s. Cadell and Davies. 1809.

THE author of this work is well known to us. We have a high opinion of his patriotism, and we have always been disposed to give him credit for considerable abilities as an author. He, and certain of his associates in literary enterprise, have rendered their country essential service, in a periodical publication, which has held up the florid nonsense of materialists to merited scorn, and has detected numerous errors in religion, morality, and political science. We have read other works edited by Mr. Gifford, or written by him, which have given us great satisfaction. We were therefore, prepared to expect in the "Life of Mr. Pitt" a work of superior merit, worthy of its author. We looked for something finished in a *history*; for purity of style, unity of character, easy and unforced transitions from part to part, a distinct view of each great epoch in the Life of Mr. Pitt, with ample and precise reference to authorities. These expectations, we must honestly confess have been disappointed. In perusing the volumes now before us (we read the 8vo. edition) we meet with many marks of haste; and we have noted many instances of ill-turned sentences, arising out of that rapidity of composition, hardly to be pardoned in a *pamphleteer*, and altogether inexcusable in a *historian*. We find an uncommon awkwardness in the construction of the *three* long and languid sentences with which the work opens.* "It has often been observed that, in the political progress of kingdoms and states, there is a point of elevation, beyond which they cannot advance; [the integrity of the metaphor were surely better preserved, by reading "above which they cannot rise;"] but from which they must, as if impelled [checked, or repelled] by the controlling hand of Providence, upraised to defeat the ambition, and to chastise the

* The words printed in italics, are not so marked by the author.

presumption, of man, descend, step by step, *towards their decline*, until they reach the lowest point of depression, until every vestige of their former greatness is effaced, and until rank, character, and independence are destroyed. The observation, however, is more specious than solid; [why then is it quoted?] and the events which have, both from ancient and from modern history, been adduced in its support, [better—" events which, both from ancient and from modern history, have been adduced,"] *might*, it is apprehended, [cautious,] be fairly traced to causes, which the wisdom of man *might* have foreseen, and his exertions have averted. Be this as it may, the [this] observation was applied to the state of Great Britain, at the peace of 1762; [1763] when this country was supposed, by the prophetic politicians of the day, to have attained, through the skill and valour of her successive statesmen and officers, that point of elevation [we had "point of elevation" before] in the scale of political greatness, beyond [above] which every effort to pass would prove fruitless, and from which she must of necessity recede; [sink;] and the events which marked the period at which this history commences, were confidently alluded to, as satisfactory proofs, that these desponding predictions were in the course of accomplishment." — These sentences are strangely framed. They are pestered with multiplied punctuation, and seem not like the work of a man so long used to the labours of the pen as Mr. Gifford has been. The observation which he introduces, although, confessedly, "more specious than solid," is true in one sense and false in another. Looking at the whole history of a nation *which has ceased to exist*, the Roman people, for instance, we can certainly fix on a period when it was at the *acme* of power and splendour; after which it began to decline.

The reign of Augustus gives us "that point of elevation;" and here the observation applies completely. But in an *existing* nation, it is idle to say that it has arrived at a *maximum* of prosperity;—to decide in such a case exceeds the perspicacity of the most gifted politician. Some people speak of the Augustan age of Queen Anne, as they term it, and say that England's glory was *then* exalted to its highest pitch, and blazed in its meri-

dian lustre; others maintain that we rose higher still when we had peace with all the world in 1763.—It is true, that since that period we have lost our American colonies; but it is the opinion of many consummate judges, that we have risen still higher in the political hemisphere since we have been liberated from the incumbrance of those transatlantic possessions.

Who shall say to what high destinies Great Britain is yet reserved? She stands singly, but firmly, opposed to continental Europe; outraged loyalty, degraded religion, and oppressed commerce, turn their supplicating eyes towards her; suffering nations look to her for support; her resources are unexhausted, her soldiers unconquered, and her navy is the envy of the world, and the terror of a tyrant, who, if we may judge of him by his actions, has ceased to fear the retribution of avenging Providence itself. — May that Providence shield us from harm, and raise up (the chief blessing we want) another statesman, endowed with the great qualities which so eminently distinguished WILLIAM PITT.

We had understood that Mr. Pitt's political life was to have been written, conjointly, by Mr. Gifford and Mr. Redhead York; but Mr. York's name does not appear in the title-page of the work before us.

Mr. Y. if our information is accurate, undertook to narrate the history of those Societies, which under various names professing to be *par excellence* the friends of the people, were the enemies of the public. That much of the private history of those *affiliations* of Jacobinism, their conduct, and their intentions is yet unexposed to the world, we have had opportunities of knowing: and could the necessities to which they subjected Mr. Pitt, be fully explained, the character of that statesman would receive an illustration, at which even his enemies must wonder. For reasons best known to himself, Mr. Y. has contributed nothing to these volumes: thus he has lost the praise he might have earned, and has thrown the whole weight of the labour on Mr. Gifford.

To the hurry occasioned by this failure of his intended co-adjutor, we attribute many of those awkward sentences which deform what we expected would have

come before the public in the shape of a classical work, worthy a place in the library of gentlemen and scholars. *E. gr.* P. 5. "They pledged themselves, too, to" &c. P. 9. "It was justly to be apprehended, that, on some future occasion, with zeal more tempered by prudence, and effort more directed by judgment, they might be led to display a spirit, which it might be more difficult to subdue, and to make attempts which it might be more difficult to resist." P. 17. "That that was a moment for seriousness." P. 18. "That that was neither a fit time, nor a proper subject." P. 88. "The office of the Duchy of Lancaster;" meaning the *Chancellor* of the duchy. P. 288. "Had rode triumphant." P. 341, we read, and properly, "the treaty of Utrecht;"—but p. 343, we have "the treaty of Methuen," as if Methuen were the name of a place. Passages like these, and there are many such, might have been easily corrected, had longer time been allowed for the duty of revision.

We are of opinion that the work would admit of considerable condensation. It is true that it professes to give some account of the times in which Mr. Pitt lived;—but in our judgment the author enters into lengthened details respecting the French revolution, and parliamentary debates on the great questions agitated during Mr. Pitt's public life, beyond what is necessary to elucidate either the measures or the speeches of that minister. These volumes undoubtedly furnish materials for such a history as the author professes to give; but to render such a history complete, access must be obtained to private papers, to that mass of official information which though it could not with safety be laid before the public, yet guided the proceedings of the British statesmen. The time is not yet come, to publish the intelligence received by the British cabinet; we trust, that such a purpose will be matured by those who acted with Mr. Pitt; and that a certain nobleman of unquestionable abilities will not fail of causing justice to be done to the memory of his friend; and to his own character, at the same time. *We know*, that many incidents attending the progress of the revolution in France, have scarcely been mentioned in this country: neither is the proximity and magnitude of the danger which then assailed our nation,

understood, or appreciated by our countrymen.

To return to the work before us.

We greatly wish, that the speeches of members of parliament which are given at some length, had been always marked by inverted *commata*; for we have sometimes no small difficulty to distinguish what is written by Mr. Gifford, from what is given us as spoken by the great characters introduced in his history.—And with regard to the speeches, themselves, we should have been better satisfied to have been told in the margin the *authority* on which the genuineness of several of them rests. We have heard speeches in each House of Parliament over-night, and we have read them in the Newspapers of the succeeding morning; where the *substance* of the speeches has been pretty well preserved, but where the form, and manner, and style, have differed altogether from those in which the noble and honourable speakers clothed them. The reporters have in general, a way of writing peculiar to themselves, and the greater part of our parliamentary orators are not a little indebted to them for *grammaticizing* their diction, and giving apparent fluency to harangues delivered in vile language and with lamentable hesitation. No senator ever spoke as Johnson composed speeches for the senate of *Lilliput*; and even the wonderfully retentive memory of Woodfall was frequently beholden to his imagination: we could have wished, therefore, to have known to whom Mr. G. has been obliged for the speeches which he has printed.

Were Mr. Gifford to write his work over again, or to correct and condense it, as we have presumed to point out; it is probable that he would discard some trite quotations which now and then appear, as well as a few *witticisms* beneath the dignity of history, which occasionally occur.

Mr. Pitt's political life commenced in 1781. Says Mr. G.

It was at this period, and under these circumstances, that Mr. Pitt made his first entrance into public life. He was the second son of the Earl of Chatham; and was now in his twenty-second year, having been born on the 28th of May, 1759. He had been educated at home, till the age of fourteen, during which time Dr. Wilson (afterwards canon of Windsor) was his tutor; but as may easily be supposed, his illustrious father

superintended his education with a vigilant eye, and marked, with anxious solicitude, the progressive attainments of a mind, which, at a very early period, had displayed strong indications of the bounty of nature, and afforded great promise of future excellence. At an age when, with the generality of youths, much, indeed, remains to be learnt at school, Mr. Pitt was found fully qualified for the university; and accordingly as soon as he had completed his fourteenth year, he was entered at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; where he had the good fortune to obtain for his tutor, Dr. Prettyman, the present bishop of Lincoln. During his residence at college, he was distinguished alike for the closeness of his application, and for the success of his efforts, in rendering himself master of those subjects to which his studies were particularly directed. Nor was he less remarkable for the regularity of his conduct, and for his strict attention to that discipline, which is not more necessary for a military, than for an academic life.

He was intended both for the bar and for the senate; and his education was, of course, so regulated as to embrace both these objects. Indeed, to speak correctly, a legal and a political education, ought to be nearly the same;—for it is impossible for a man to become an able politician, without an intimate knowledge of the legal history of his country; nor can any one become an able lawyer, without being perfectly conversant with its political history.—It is also of essential importance to a right formation of either, or of both of these characters, to obtain a full and accurate knowledge of the origin, progress, and decline of ancient states, and of the laws and constitutions of modern kingdoms—with their interests, their government and their policy. His proficiency in all these branches of study was considerable; the quickness of his conception rendered the acquisition easy, while the interest which he took in them made the impression permanent. Where the thirst for knowledge is great, the means of attainment are facilitated; and hence, that which is not to be acquired by a mind not feeling such thirst without intense labor, is attained by the mind which acknowledges its influence, with comparatively little trouble. Mr. Pitt's stay at college was unusually long; nor did he leave it until his mind was as perfectly formed as it could be by theory, unaccompanied with the advantages of experience.

Soon after he quitted the university, he went to the continent, and passed a short time at Rheims, the capital of Champagne. Early in the ensuing year, he was called to the bar, and went the western circuit once. His success, during this short experiment, was amply

sufficient to encourage him to pursue his legal career; and to render him certain of obtaining all the wealth, and all the honors, which await the able and industrious laborers in the vineyard of the law. But he was destined to pursue a different, and a nobler path;—not to devote his superior talents to the indiscriminate defence of right and wrong; but to appropriate his endowments, both natural and acquired, to the high purposes of framing laws for the government of a free state—of taking an active part in the regulation of her destinies—and even of directing all her moral and physical resources to the preservation of her character, the security of her welfare, the promotion of her prosperity, and the consolidation of her grandeur. Before he had completed his twenty-second year, he was returned (on the 23d of January, 1781) member for the borough of Appleby; and on the twenty-sixth of the following month, he made his first speech on Mr. Burke's motion for an economical reform in the civil list. On this occasion the attention of the house was riveted on the youthful orator, who, totally unembarrassed by the novelty of the situation in which he had been so lately placed, but for which he had been so long, and so sedulously prepared, delivered himself with an ease, a grace, a richness of expression, a soundness of judgment, a closeness of argument, and a classical accuracy of language, which not only answered, but exceeded all the expectations which had been formed of him. He took the same side in debate with the opposition, because it probably appeared to him to be the right side; but without becoming a member of the party. He followed the example of his father, in early and strongly expressing his reprobation of the principles on which the American war had been undertaken, and, with more reason, though not with more warmth, on the manner in which it had been conducted.—He continued to vote with the opposition during the whole of that session of parliament.

We confess, that although we have found fault with the prolixity of this work, we should have been glad to have seen Mr. Pitt's first speech, of which Mr. G. gives so high a character.

In 1783, (by the way it had been very convenient if the date of the year had appeared at the head of each page) Mr. Pitt, then out of office, opened his plan of *Parliamentary Reform* to the House of Commons. Mr. Pitt has been accused of tergiversation in this measure, when it was brought forward by his opposers at subsequent periods of his life. But Mr. Pitt's plan of reform differed widely from

that of other reformers: events which followed convinced him of the danger of making any alteration in the frame and formation of parliament, at a time when reform was neither more nor less than the mask under which stalked the hag *Revolution*. Mr. Pitt

Had, in the preceding year, [though we do not find his proposition recorded by Mr. G.] called the attention of the house to the actual state of the representation of the Commons of England; and had strongly contended for the necessity of some reformation; he did not, however, specify what species of reform he thought best calculated to remedy the existing evil, but contented himself with proposing the formation of a committee, to whom the whole of the subject should be referred. This proposition was then rejected by a majority of *twenty* only. Now, that his mind was unoccupied by official business, he resolved to bring forward the measure again, but in a more definite form. He, accordingly, on the same day in the present year, the seventh of May, submitted to the House three resolutions: First, That it was the opinion of the House, that measures were highly necessary to be taken for the future prevention of bribery and expence at elections. Second, That, for the future, when the majority of voters for any borough should be convicted of gross and notorious corruption, before a select committee of that House, appointed to try the merits of any election, such borough should be disfranchised, and the minority of voters not so convicted, should be entitled to vote for the county in which such borough should be situated. Third, That an addition of Knights of the Shire, and of representatives of the metropolis, should be added to the state of the representation.

This was certainly a less objectionable mode of proceeding than the appointment of a committee, without any specific or limited object, but to which a latitude of inquiry was to be allowed, that would, of necessity, occupy the time and attention of the members, for no inconsiderable part of the session.

This debate afforded Mr. Pitt an opportunity of explaining his notions of the nature and duty of the representatives of the people. His idea of representation was stated to be this, that the members, once chosen, and returned to parliament, were, in effect, the representatives of the people at large, as well of those who did not vote at all, as of those by whose suffrages they were actually seated in the House. On this principle he could not consent to an innovation founded on doctrines subversive of liberty, which, in reality, went so far as to say, that no House of Commons ever had been a true and constitutional representation of the people; for no House of

Commons had yet been elected by *all* the men in the kingdom. The country had long prospered, and had even attained the very summit of glory, though this doctrine of universal suffrage had never been embraced; and he hoped, that no one would ever introduce it into the laws of England, or treat it in any other light than as a mere speculative proposition, that might be good in theory, but which it would be absurd and chimerical to endeavour to reduce to practice.—He also declared his repugnance to adopt the proposition, which had been urged by many, for the abolition of *rotten boroughs*, which he considered as deformities which disfigured, in some degree, the fair fabric of the constitution; but which he thought could not be removed, without endangering the whole pile. These sentiments were very different from the wild speculations of the visionary reformers of the day; and, as experience has since proved, that an increase of the number of representatives is not productive of those inconveniences which were expected to result from it, it may, perhaps, be wished, that Mr. Pitt's experiment had been tried. It is certain, however, that, at a subsequent period of his life, when he had had full opportunity for maturing his judgment, by study, reflection, and experience, Mr. Pitt's opinion of his proposed innovation had undergone a total change; and that he became convinced, that, whatever plausible objections might be urged, that is, plausible in *theory*, against the insufficiency of the existing system of representation, the parliament contained as great a portion of the united talents, integrity, and knowledge, of the country, as could possibly be collected together, by any improvement in the mode of election which ever had been, or which ever could be, proposed; and that as much practical good was produced, by such a parliament, as could be expected from any other assembly, however chosen.

Mr. Pitt brought this great question again before the House in 1785; see pp. 215—230, inclusive.

In 1784, the Opposition was very strong, and out-numbered, on several divisions, the friends of the minister.

The arduous struggle which Mr. Pitt had so long sustained, in his ministerial capacity, with a majority of the House of Commons, could not fail to impress the nation with a very high sense of those intellectual endowments which he had exerted with so much perseverance, and with so much effect. The situation in which he was placed was almost without example, in the parliamentary history of the country. All the whig interest, at that time extremely formidable, although somewhat deranged by the death of the Mar-

quis of Rockingham, had been employed to prevent, first, his accession to power, and, afterwards, his continuance in office.—Confident in their numbers, and relying on the critical state of public business, the leaders of that party formed the bold project of driving him from the helm, and of recovering the reins of power for themselves. They concluded, (though contrary to the opinions of some of our best lawyers) that no dissolution could take place, until the mutiny bill had passed, and the supplies had been granted; and they hoped to make these acts the condition with their sovereign, of the continuance of his Parliament. Putting the end and purpose for which they were appointed to their seats, entirely out of the question, they were intent, solely, on the promotion of their own political interests, and the attainment of their own immediate object. The classic eloquence, and sportive wit of a Burke, the strong sense, and pointed rebukes of a Fox, the manly reasoning, and direct censures of a North, with the eccentric genius, and sarcastic raillery of a Sheridan, were all directed to this one point. The successful resistance of these efforts, then, required a combination of all the best of those varied qualities, together with a consistency of principle, a strength of conscious rectitude, and an unshaken firmness of mind, without which the most valuable endowments, under such circumstances, would have been of little avail. Happily for himself, and for his country, Mr. Pitt possessed those requisites; and they enabled him to oppose, with effect, every attempt to betray him into hasty and inconsiderate pledges, or into any unconstitutional compromise of the royal prerogative. Having clearly ascertained the straight path of duty, he resolved to pursue it with inflexible perseverance; he knew, indeed, that the Commons had the power to stop the supplies, and to throw the government into confusion; but he did not believe that the noblemen of the whig party, among whom were some men of the first families, and of the first respectability in the kingdom, could be brought to assent to the adoption of such violent and unconstitutional measures; and he wisely determined, that if he were mistaken in his opinion, and the event should not justify the credit which he gave them, they should be exposed to the nation in their true colours, and be alone responsible for the consequences of their conduct, and for the extraordinary proceedings which it might render necessary.

In another point of view, also, the situation of Mr. Pitt, during the last months of the preceding parliament, might be considered as extraordinary. The early bias of his mind, the natural consequence of a classical education, ardently pursued, and of parental example, fondly contemplated, was in favour

of the democratic part of the constitution. Yet did it fall to his lot, to stand forth the champion of regal prerogative, and, consequently, to subject himself to the imputation of being hostile to popular rights,—preferred by those who look only at the superficies of things. He was well aware, that the lawful prerogative of the crown constituted an essential portion of the rights of the people, who were, at least, as much interested in its preservation, as the monarch on the throne. For as these flow from the constitution, the existence of which depends on the strict observance of those powers which are vested by law in each of its component parts, it follows, of course, that any attempt to destroy this political balance, by any invasion of the privileges, or prerogatives, of any one part, by either of the others, is an infringement on the rights of the people. It was hoped, however, by his opponents, that such reasoning would prove too subtle for the comprehension of the common herd of mankind, and that his conduct might easily be made to afford food for popular prejudices.—Deaf to such clamours, and inattentive to such considerations, Mr. Pitt steadily pursued his even course, and the event fully justified his most sanguine expectations.

Placed in a situation at once so novel and so arduous, it would not have excited the least surprize, if a mind, so young in years, although so firm in principle, had shrunk from the trial, and declined to encounter the accumulated difficulties by which it was surrounded.—There was a point of time, indeed, during the discussions on this subject, at which, from some circumstance or other, probably from the conciliatory tone of some of his speeches, a suspicion was entertained, by his nearest connections, that, tired with struggling against the torrent of opposition, Mr. Pitt inclined to give way, and, by resigning his place, to leave his sovereign either to seek for another champion to defend his invaded rights, or to reduce him to the necessity of surrendering his power to his discarded servants. It deserves to be recorded that, on this occasion, his brother, the earl of Chatham, expressed his opinion to one of Mr. Pitt's confidential friends, in the most decisive terms. He observed, that however Mr. Pitt might act, on the present occasion, he should always continue to esteem him as an amiable and upright man; but if, on such an emergency, he should forsake his king, he should never more respect him as a public character. His lordship had too sound a judgment not to appreciate the duty which his brother had to perform, too much loyalty to his king, not to wish him to perform it, at whatever hazard, or with whatever trouble to himself; and too much foresight, not to perceive the evil consequences which must

inevitably result from its non-performance. The effect of yielding to the opposition, at such a time, and on such a question, would have been the imposition of shackles upon the king, in the exercise of his prerogative, which he would not have been able to shake off during the remainder of his reign. All the power of the monarchy would have been virtually vested in the whigs, and the sovereign would have remained a mere pageant of royalty, without authority, and without consequence.

Mr. G. should have given us his authority for the opinion he attributes to Lord Chatham.

In the year 1786, Mr. Pitt negotiated his famous *commercial treaty* with France.—In the following year (says Mr. G.)

This treaty was communicated to the two houses of parliament, in the king's speech, at the opening of the session, on the 23d of January following. His majesty, having ordered a copy of it to be laid before them, recommended them to take the earliest opportunity for adopting the necessary measures for carrying it into effect, and trusted, that they would find the provisions which it contained, to be calculated for the encouragement of industry, and for the extension of lawful commerce in both countries; and to be likely to give additional permanency to the blessings of peace, by promoting a beneficial intercourse between their respective inhabitants. It was not to be expected that a subject, at once so novel in itself, so important in its consequences, and on which such different opinions were known to prevail, would be suffered to pass *sub silentio*, even on the mere mention of it to the House, and before a day should be set apart for its full and deliberate investigation and discussion.—Mr. Fox, who from his first entrance into public life to this period, had allowed no opportunity to escape for expressing his apprehensions of the ambition, and his jealousy of the power, of France, and for promulgating principles and sentiments the most decidedly *Antigallican*, now availed himself of the allusions to the treaty in the proposed address to deliver his opinions on the subject. He alluded to the incontrovertible positions which had been strenuously contended for; that peace was preferable to war, and commerce to conquest; and that mutual jealousies were productive of frequent mischiefs; but he denied their applicability to existing circumstances. They were principles, he said, by which the policy of the British government had been wisely and uniformly guided for the last century; but it remained to be shewn, how far they would justify any innovation in our established system, should the treaty, which was soon to come under discussion, in fact, contain

any such innovation. All the wars of Great Britain had been wars of necessity, and that jealousy of the power of France, which we were now called upon to lay aside, had been founded on the fullest experience of her ambitious designs. Where, then, was the necessity of inculcating forbearance upon those who had never acted wantonly; or where was the prudence of arguing against a jealousy, to which we were indebted for the very security which we enjoyed?

While Mr. Fox deprecated all vulgar prejudices, as rules of conduct, he declared his opinion, that the external circumstances of the two nations rendered a rivalry, and, in some degree, an enmity between them inevitable; and that it was impossible to prevent them by any measure which human speculation could devise;—nay, he would not hesitate to pronounce, that, were such an event possible, it was not to be wished for by any lover of this country. He observed, that the treaty must be either of a commercial or a political nature; if, as he wished, it were purely commercial, its framers would have to shew, that it would open to the country new and more beneficial channels of trade, than those through which she had hitherto derived her commercial prosperity and wealth; but if it were a political measure, and was intended to produce some more close and intimate connection with France, such as should render it more difficult, in future, for the two countries to go to war, than it had heretofore been, the ministers would then have to shew strong and satisfactory reasons for having pursued and concluded a measure so new in the history of these kingdoms, and of such infinite magnitude and importance.

He ventured, however, to prophesy, that such an attempt, admitting it to be safe and prudent, would prove vain and abortive. He entered upon a general view of the political conduct of France towards the different powers of Europe, and, most justly, concluded, that volatile as the French were as a people, the French cabinet had, for centuries, been more steady and uniform in its policy than any other. To raise that monarchy to unlimited power had been its unvarying aim; and he defied any man to point out a single instance in which the court of Versailles had suffered any opportunity to pass by which had the smallest tendency to promote its favourite object. He asked what ground there was for supposing that France had now changed her purpose, and adopted a different system of policy, and a different line of conduct? Her power was then greater than it had been in the reign of Louis XIV; and could any statesman be dupe enough to believe, that moderation, at a moment when it seemed least necessary, was the real and true motive which had induced France to accede to a trea-

ty, which held forth the specious appearance of rendering all future hostilities between her and Great Britain almost impossible. But, perhaps, his majesty's ministers would furnish the House with some explicit and positive proofs of this great change in the politics of France, and of the sincerity of her friendly disposition towards us. They might as yet, he observed, be said to be in the honey-moon of their new connection; and he asked whether, during that fond period, they felt the influence of France greatly operating in their favour with the various powers with whom they were then negotiating alliances? The very reverse was well known to be the fact.

Mr. Fox adverted to the attention which France had recently paid to the increase of her navy, as a fresh proof of her hostile disposition to this country, and of her preparing for some favourable opportunity of indulging her inveterate animosity against her ancient enemies. And he expressed his belief, that there were men in the country (though he fully acquitted Mr. Pitt of any such charge), so lost to the memory of its former greatness, so sunk in their own base dependency, as to think it right for us, diminished as our splendor was, to seize the earliest opportunity of making terms with our rising neighbour, of forming an intimate connection with her, and, by that means, artfully securing her favour and protection.

These truly British sentiments did honour to Mr. Fox, and the hints which he threw out in the course of his speech were such as merited the most serious attention of those who were entrusted with the government of the country. He was censured by Mr. Pitt, with more asperity than the occasion called for; or the principles which he had advanced seemed to justify. Mr. Pitt combated these principles on the ground that they went to prove the necessity and the policy of a constant animosity against France, and militated, in the most direct manner, against both humanity and common sense. He asked whether Mr. Fox meant to recommend to this country such a species of political jealousy as should be either mad or blind; such a species as should induce her either madly to throw away that which was to make us happy, or blindly to grasp at that which must end in her ruin? Was the necessity of perpetual animosity with France so evident and so pressing, that for it we were to sacrifice every commercial advantage which might be expected to result from a friendly intercourse with that country; or was a pacific connection between the two kingdoms so highly offensive, that even an extension of commerce could not palliate it? For his part, he disclaimed the opinion, that the relative situation of Great Britain and France was such, as precluded the possibility of an amicable intercourse; and he was sure,

if such intercourse were not impracticable, the treaty then depending was the most likely of any measure to effect it. Such a treaty would make it the interest of each nation to cherish and preserve the connection between them, and would so essentially implicate and unite the views and convenience of a large part of each kingdom, as to ensure, as much as possible, the permanence of the system about to be established.

What a lesson does this afford, of man's short-sightedness, the folly of political violence, and the vanity of that wordy war which is waged in St. Stephen's Chapel! Mr. Pitt is for an amicable treaty of Commerce with France; the Antigallican Fox harangues against it: after the lapse of a few years, Pitt distinguishes himself as the determined enemy of that country, and Fox becomes its enraptured admirer. Pitt consults, under all circumstances, the commercial advantage of his country;—Fox will have no treaty with the amiable Louis XVI, yet he pays a visit to the usurper Buonaparte. Pitt's Commercial Treaty was deemed a master-piece of policy; Fox's eulogium on the French Revolution pronounced it a consummate instance of human wisdom. Pitt at last becomes an invincible Antigallican; and Fox panegyrizes the horrible convulsion which reduced France to an Aeldama!

In Vol. II, the question of the right of the Prince of Wales to the Regency, during the unhappy malady of the king, is detailed much at length; but certainly with considerable ability. In the same volume the commencement of the disturbances in France is described, and the gradual developement of the horrible scenes of the revolution takes place. We are decidedly of opinion, that Mr. Gifford has entered too minutely or too diffusely into this topic. It had sufficed to have spoken of what passed in France in general terms. We cannot perceive the necessity for particularizing. The subject of this history is properly *the life of Mr. Pitt, and what passed in this country*, where he sat at the helm of government, during the reign of terror in the rival state; and therefore we object to the graphical description of the revolutionary frenzy of the Parisians, and the blood-stained measures of Gallic democrats. We must remember, too, that Mr. Gifford has announced his intention of writing a particular history of the

French revolution. Having consulted authorities compiled in a country so divided by faction, Mr. G. has been betrayed into more than one inconsistency, according as those whom he follows have been swayed. For instance; the conduct of the king of France in certain trying situations, is ascribed sometimes to fear, and sometimes to prudence, according (as we conceive) to the author which Mr. G. had before his eyes, when he composed the discordant passages. We have ever looked upon the unfortunate Louis as a man of great self-command; as a great example of passive courage; in a word, as one who would have no person injured or hurt on his account, even though the eventual loss of his crown and his life should be the consequence of his forbearance. In p. 340, Mr. Gifford speaks of the French nobility as, "reduced to the alternative of disobeying their king, or of sacrificing the constitution to his fears; for they could not but know that the measure which he now recommended was the produce of his fears, because the result of his deliberate judgment, was a recommendation of an opposite nature." In p. 378, however, the adoption of lenient and temporizing measures is ascribed to the natural bent of the king's disposition, who paid greater attention to those who advised such, than to those who recommended measures of vigour and decision. But, in vol. III, p. 62, when the king was forcibly prevented from going to St. Cloud, his returning to Paris, without repelling force by force, is called a *prudent* resolution.

Although we must acknowledge that Mr. Gifford's work, has come vastly short of our expectation; yet at the same time we are confident that it has in itself the seeds and materials of an excellent history; and such we are persuaded Mr. Gifford himself can make it, would he sit down to the quiet perusal of his volumes, the pruning of extraneous matter, the compressing of amplifications, the correcting of the style, the striking out of repetitions, the supplying dates and quoting authorities more frequently, paging the heads of his chapters, and facilitating reference more generally. We had marked for quotation many passages; but we must now content ourselves with giving our readers the character of Mr. Pitt,

with which the 6th and last volume ends.

About a quarter past four on Thursday morning, the 23d of Jan. 1806, the anniversary of that day on which, 25 years before, Pitt had first become a member of the British senate, he breathed his last, without a struggle and without pain. He was then in his 47th year.

In attempting to delineate the character of Mr. Pitt, so shortly after the public has been deprived of the benefit of his eminent talents, and while so many persons are living, who, in the important political questions of the day, ranged themselves either on his side, or on that of his great opponent, it is highly probable that, while, on the one hand, I may not satisfy his most zealous partizans, and his most ardent admirers, I may, on the other, far exceed, in approbation and praise, every thing which his political adversaries are willing to admit.

It is indeed, a matter of no small difficulty to disconnect entirely our estimate of the talents of the leaders of political parties, from our favour or hostility to the measures which they adopt. We often admire great abilities, as much for the cause in which they are engaged,—and, in truth, it is the *application* of talents that can alone justify rational admiration—as for any powers of the human mind, which may be displayed in the support of it; and it is not always easy to discriminate accurately by which of these considerations our judgment is regulated.

The House of Commons was, perhaps, at no period, more completely divided in opinion, than during the lives of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox. The partizans of each naturally exalted the talents of their leader; but, while their respective friends were disputing which shone most conspicuous in every debate, each of these eminent men did the most ample justice to the powers of his rival. In making this observation, however, it is necessary to state, that it applies only to the last twelve or fourteen years of Mr. Pitt's life, for it is well known that, in the early part of his political career, Mr. Fox was inclined very much to undervalue his abilities, and to impute to arrogance and presumption that confidence which he afterwards admitted to rest upon the most solid and substantial grounds.

As a Statesman, the resources, as well as the firmness, of Mr. Pitt's mind, have been amply demonstrated by the measures which he adopted, to meet the various, and unforeseen, difficulties with which this nation was surrounded, during the period of his administration. Abroad, he had to struggle with the most gigantic power, which ever raised itself in opposition to the greatness of his country; while, at home, he had to support, at

the same time, commercial and national credit, to allay the turbulent spirit of mutiny, to extinguish the raging flames of rebellion, to provide even for the importunate calls of famine. The energies of his mind were most eminently exerted upon those important occasions; and, in spite of internal distractions, he carried the power of the nation to a greater height than it had ever attained, at any former period.

It will not soon be forgotten with what industry and effect he applied himself to the management of the revenue, and how speedily he restored order to the confused state of our finances. By simplifying the public accounts he rendered a subject easily intelligible, which had before been involved in extreme intricacy; and, by pointing out the defects of former plans, and suggesting new and more approved systems, he carried with him the sense of the nation in providing for that heavy expenditure, which the peculiar exigency of the times brought upon the State. Nor was he less fortunate in removing, upon difficult occasions, those embarrassments in which the trade of the country was involved, and which, at one period, threatened it with total stagnation; and when they, who, from their habitual pursuits, might have been thought best qualified, and most likely, to suggest a remedy for these evils, were lost in astonishment, distrust, and dismay, he dispelled their fears, as it were by a charm, revived the confidence of our merchants and manufacturers, and restored our commerce to its accustomed activity and enterprise. The plan of Commercial Exchequer Bills;—the establishment of the Sinking Fund;—the suspension of Cash Payments at the Bank;—the system of War Taxes;—were measures which originated, exclusively, with himself; and were calculated, with profound ability, to meet the various exigencies to which they were applied. Even his enemies, who were disposed to deny him almost every other merit as a minister, acknowledged him to be the ablest financier whom the nation had ever produced; and while they made this acknowledgement, they did full justice to the pure disinterestedness, and the inflexible integrity, with which he conducted that branch of the public business.

As a parliamentary orator his powers were various. In statement he was perspicuous, in declamation animated. If he had to explain a financial account he was clear and accurate. If he wanted to rouse a just indignation, for the wrongs of the country, he was rapid, vehement, glowing, and impassioned. And whether his discourse was argumentative or declamatory, it always displayed a happy choice of expression, and a fluency of diction, which could not fail to delight his hearers. So singularly select, felicitous, and appropriate, was his language, that, it has often been re-

marked, a word of his speech could scarcely be changed without prejudice to its harmony, vigour, or effect. He seldom was satisfied, with standing on the defensive in debate; but was proud to contrast his own actions with the avowed intentions of his opponents. These intentions, too, he often exposed with the most pointed sarcasm; a weapon which perhaps, no speaker ever wielded with more dexterity and force than himself. He admired much in Mr. Fox, the happy effect with which he illustrated his arguments, by the application of well-known anecdotes, or by passages from modern authors; but he did not imitate him in this respect;—on the other hand, he used to condemn his habit of repetition.

Mr. Pitt's love of amplification has been sometimes urged as detracting from his excellence as an orator; but, it was his own remark, that every person who addressed a public assembly, and was anxious to be distinctly understood, and to make an impression upon particular points, must either be copious upon those points or repeat them, and that as a speaker, he preferred copiousness to repetition. Of his eloquence, it may be observed generally, that it combined the eloquence of Tully with the energy of Demosthenes. It was spontaneous; always great, it shone with peculiar, with unequalled splendour, in a reply, which precluded the possibility of previous study; while it fascinated the imagination by the brilliancy of language, it convinced the judgment by the force of argument,—like an impetuous torrent, it bore down all resistance; extorting the admiration even of those who most severely felt its strength, and who most earnestly deprecated its effect. It is unnecessary, and might be presumptuous, to enter more minutely into the character of Mr. Pitt's eloquence;—there are many living witnesses of its power;—it will be admired as long as it shall be remembered. A few of his speeches in Parliament were published by his friends, and some of them under his own superintendence;—but, it has been observed, that they were considerably weakened in effect by his own corrections; that, if they gained any thing in accuracy, they lost more in vigour and spirit;—and that he had not himself the power of improving, upon reflection, the just and happy expression in which his thoughts were conveyed, as they occurred in the course of debate.

As a public man, Mr. Pitt trusted his character to his public conduct; he rejected those arts and aids to which inferior men have sometimes had recourse to prop their fame; and he disdained to court popularity at the expence of unbecoming condescension; he never failed to be generally esteemed where he was generally known; but his public occupations did not permit him to enjoy much of

the pleasures of private society, and his hours of retirement and relaxation were chiefly confined to the circle of a few friends, which circle he did not seem inclined to extend. Those hours, indeed, were few, for his life may be said to have been devoted to the public service; and, perhaps, to have been sacrificed by that devotion; for his health had gradually declined for the last five years of his life; but the vigour of his mind was unimpaired, and directed, in spite of a feeble frame, with the most unremitted anxiety, to promote the interests and welfare of the country. With him, indeed, his country was ever the first object, *self the last*.

It would be highly unjust, however, to dismiss the character of Mr. Pitt without correcting the erroneous impression which has too generally prevailed, that he was, in society, cold, distant, and reserved. So far from it, that in the relations of private life, he was no less amiable, than he was eminent in his public conduct; and in the company of his select friends, none charmed more by the ease, playfulness, and vivacity of conversation. He possessed a peculiar sweetness and equanimity of temper, which, under all the varying circumstances of health and sickness, of good and adverse fortune, was never ruffled. The victory of Trafalgar, though he felt at it the honest pride of an Englishman, elated him to no unbecoming height; nor did the overthrow of his dearest hopes at Austerlitz, though it affected him most sensibly, sink him to an unmanly dejection. Yet this calmness and self-possession arose not from any apathy or coldness; on the contrary, the varied expression of his countenance, and the fire of his eye, shewed him to be, what he really was, exquisitely sensible to every feeling; but they were the natural result of a strong and well-regulated mind—of the conscientious rectitude of his measures, and of the happy mildness of his disposition.

The same benevolence and simplicity of heart strongly marked his manners and deportment, which were, in the highest degree, prepossessing. They bespoke the total absence of any thing like moroseness in his nature. With the most playful vivacity, he assumed no superiority in conversation; nor ever oppressed any man with the strength of his talents, or the brilliancy of his wit. It was matter of surprise how so much fire could be mitigated, and yet not enfeebled, by so much gentleness;—and how such power could be so delightful. Modesty was a striking feature in Mr. Pitt's character; he was attentive to the humblest, and kindly patient to the weakest, opinions. No man was ever more beloved by his friends, or inspired those who had the happiness of living in his society with a more sincere and affectionate attach-

ment. In his conduct, he was rigidly just, and strictly moral; and, as his virtues were greater, so were his failings less, than fall to the lot of most men.

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*The History of the Inquisitions*; including the secret Transactions of those horrible Tribunals. 4to. Pp. 520. Price £2. 12. 6.  
 J. J. Stockdale, London: 1810.

Never may Intolerance disgrace the pages of the Panorama! Religion like the sun is free to dispense her beams on the just and the unjust; like the rain to bestow her blessings on the evil and on the good, for such is the appointment of the Father of all. Whoever among mortals, attempts to bind his fellow-men within the pale of his dictates, and to enforce their conformity—not according to their own convictions, but to the caprices of his fancy, is equally mad as he who should attempt to monopolize the services of the great luminary, or the fertilizing meteors of heaven. The very mention of the Inquisition causes us an involuntary shudder; partly, from the recollection of what we have heard, from some of our elder friends who had conversed with Coustos, a free-mason, seized and tortured by the Inquisition at Lisbon (we have read his work; published in 1746, in London, where he lived some years); and partly, from the dreadful histories to which that institution has given occasion, which are met with in the course of general reading.

The incident also was peculiar, (was it fortunate, or unfortunate?) that we were returning to its shelf Musgrave's "History of the Irish Rebellion," when this history of the Inquisition was put into our hands. An excellent preparation, that, for the perusal of a quarto volume on the very superfine fine of religious cruelty, and catholic zeal!

We learn from the preface that the compiler's attention was directed to the history of the Inquisition as a department of catholic discipline, by the revival of the question on catholic emancipation. He seems to have made up his mind to the conviction, that if more favoured and indulged, the catholics will obtain power, and if they obtain power, they will employ it in persecution, as they did heretofore. We should have taken uncommon delight in counteracting the

impressions, that result from such apprehensions, by an appeal to the conduct of the Irish in their late unhappy commotions. Had their actions been marked by humanity ennobled by the principles of the gospel of peace; had they meekly instructed those whom they deemed in error, and had they when in power protected with more than common assiduity, the property and the lives of Protestants; had they placed the "true church" in that amiable point of view, in which by her loveliness and pacific graces, she might have justified her heavenly origin, and have won accessions of hearts and affections as well as of judgments, and understandings, then—But, that is impossible: no argument can be drawn from the affectionate and tender deportment of Catholics when in power toward their Protestant prisoners, that their religion has invigorated the finer feelings of the soul; that the brutal part of man's nature has been subdued, while the angelic has been triumphant.

If it be said, the actions of an infuriated mob are not to be contemplated as the standard of better-instructed minds; the question returns, "what brought the priests into action on that occasion? why did they, or any of them, sanction the behaviour of the insurgents? and why did they take commands in the rebel army?"—Are not the priests well instructed? is it not their duty to preach "peace upon earth, and goodwill among men?" do they discharge this duty? and do they recommend condescension and mildness towards such as are not of their fold? if they do, how is it that their flocks are so disobedient? if they do not, what confidence can be placed in ecclesiastics so extremely negligent of their duty? Is it customary with the Catholic clergy to enjoin on those whose consciences they direct, the conservation of concord, love, goodwill, mutual forbearance, and mutual respect, as well toward erring Protestants as toward orthodox Catholics? Do they describe and treat all men as brethren, and members of the Christian community, generally, as entitled to respect, even while their errors are blamed by more highly-favoured believers? This is a question of practice: no appeal to what has been said, or to what has been thought; or to any hypothetical assumption of what *may be*, is competent to answer it.—

It can be met only by clear, open,

constant, and avowed practice.—Now, if our information be correct, to this omission the Catholics must plead guilty.

We leave to others the task of charging them with sins of commission: we are satisfied that the gospel is against them, and they are against the gospel, while so important a part of it as love to our neighbours is not enforced in their daily ministrations. We take no delight in rummaging up old stories of the cruelties of former ages; the tyrannical proceedings of eminent men are not our favorite reading; and how far it is just or politic to charge the present generation with abetting the violences of their forefathers, we are not forward to enquire; since with the same measure as we mete, we must expect to be measured, and we acknowledge that our casuistry is not sufficient to defend others beside Catholics from the charge of persecution in former times, though now their descendants profess the most extensive compliance with the precepts of Christian benevolence. It may nevertheless be well for the world that there are writers bold enough to recal our attention to past events, even of the most atrocious description; to remind us from time to time of the dreadful effects of bigotry; of the hateful and destructive barbarities in which the spirit of intolerance rejoices. Though not favorite with us, yet *possibly*, a description of the dry pan and the slow fire, of the lingering torture, the rack, the pullies, the wheel, the dislocation of joints, the fracture of bones, the propulsion of marrow, and the bursting of muscles, may produce beneficial effects on the world at large. It may lead the Catholic to stand aloof from superstition and its train of horrors, lest he should by possibility be involved in equal guilt; it may teach the Protestant the duty of thankfulness that these evils are known to him only by report: and it may unite honest men of every sect in the unalterable resolution that the British Constitution with all its blessings, shall descend unimpaired if it be the will of God, to the very consummation of all things.

The author introduces first, an epitome of ecclesiastical history during the early ages of the church; he bears hard on the memory of Constantine; he narrates the calamitous condition of the empire when divided between Arcadius and Honorius; the circumstances which favoured the rise

and increase of the papal power, the Crusade against the Albigenses, with the barbarities of Simon de Monfort, and other particulars, leading to the ruin of that unhappy sect. The erection of the Inquisition followed: it was gradually established, by the art of the Popes, in several countries, in Italy, in France, (where however it did not long prevail) in Spain, &c. In some dominions it was resisted; as in Venice,—where the State Inquisition after a long struggle superseded it. Spain and Portugal with their colonies have given the greatest scope to the operations of this tribunal; it has there dominated with most despotic and accursed sway; and has maintained itself with most vigour, to the latest moment. In fact, it is not yet completely suppressed. Buonaparte has forbid its activity at Madrid; and the burning of the Holy Office, in the course of the last year, no doubt has suspended its activity. It yet, however, lingers elsewhere, in the peninsula; and harasses the colonies as before.

It is, nevertheless, due to this horrible institution to acknowledge, that Spaniards of cultivated understandings considered it as a tribunal not much more flagitious than others, of late; and of late, too, much milder than formerly; indeed, rather a political than an ecclesiastical engine. Its power was abridged by Charles III. and had the emperor and king done nothing worse than suppress the Inquisition, he would have escaped our censure, and would have had thousands of crimes fewer to repent of, than are now imputed to his account.

We have neither room nor inclination to treat our readers with the murders and massacres that are here collected. Even the ceremonies of an *Auto da Fe* we must pass by. We are no disciples of the saintly dog with the blazing torch in his mouth. We are not hardened enough to spill royal blood, because the sovereign shuddered at the sight of his suffering subjects. We know no distinction between *new christians* and *old christians*; and as to shutting our ears and hardening our hearts against the cries of our fellow-men—forbid it Heaven!

Those whom such reading delights—those who think that the atrocities of the Spanish Inquisition may fairly be charged on all Catholics—those who suppose that the crimes of former ages descend by

transfusion to distant generations—those who dread that what has been may be again,—those who wish to avail themselves of this argument against promoting Catholics to power, and those who are inconsiderate of the value and importance of our religious and civil liberties, may find in this volume complete satisfaction.

By way of specimen, however, we shall select the history of an escape from the talons of this more than monster. We abstract some few passages, as the whole would be too long for insertion.

In the year 1702 Don Estevan de Xeres, a rich inhabitant of Mexico, quitted America in order to reside in Spain, from which he had been absent since his infancy, and at the same time brought with him a considerable part of his fortune. He was now about fifty-four years of age. Some residents obliged the captain of the vessel in which Estevan had taken his passage to put into Lisbon.

The avarice of the landlord of the house wherein our traveller lodged, was inflamed at the sight of the great riches which Estevan possessed, and he burned with desire to appropriate at least, some part to himself; but how was this object to be accomplished? To accuse him before the Inquisition was indeed a sure method of plundering Estevan of his treasures, but then the Holy Office would confiscate them, and thus become the only gainer. He at length thought that, in the interval between the seizure of his person, and the arrival of the commissioners to confiscate his goods, he should be able to secrete something of value, and run no risk of being brought to any account upon the subject. He therefore determined on this plan. This wretch had a son, as abandoned to all virtue as himself, who had made many travels in America. He was of profligate morals and embarrassed circumstances.

In his travels he had resided, for some time, in Mexico; Don Estevan was not entirely unknown to him; it would be possible to make it appear that a violent passion for an Indian beauty had prevailed on him to gratify his mistress and her friends by some acts of adoration towards the sun. The father was to add, to this information, that Don Estevan, since his arrival in Lisbon, had neglected to attend the churches; that he continued every day for some hours shut up in his own apartment, in order, probably, to follow, without restraint, his idolatrous devotions; that this suspicion was further confirmed by some little figures, of a strange form, which he had brought with him, which he kept constantly in his chamber, and which he had strictly commanded the servants of the house not to touch or to disarrange.

The two wretches repaired to the *mesa* of the holy office, and delivered in their information. It was well received. The riches of the stranger had, during some days, been universally talked of in Lisbon, and the opportunity of seizing upon them was much too favourable to be lost. The next day, late in the evening, Estevan was arrested as he descended from his coach to enter his lodgings. Estevan fortunately had, among the number of his domestics, a young negro of about four-and-twenty years of age, whom he had educated from his infancy, and the faithful youth, by his extreme intelligence, his capacity, and his exemplary conduct, but above all, by his inviolable attachment and affection, which resembled the strongest filial piety, had abundantly repaid the kindness which he had shewn, and the confidence which he placed him in. Zamora, for this was his name, was present when his master was arrested. He knew enough of the Portuguese and Spanish manners to suspect the occasion, but, in order to ascertain the fact, he followed, at a distance, the familiars who conducted his benefactor. He saw them enter the gates of the Inquisition; and from that moment he formed the resolution of saving his life, or of perishing in the attempt. His first reflection was, that without money he could not hope for success. He therefore flew back to his master's lodging, being acquainted with the spot where the most valuable effects were deposited, from the perfect confidence which was placed in his honesty. He therefore instantly ascended to the apartment, and seized a small chest filled with diamonds, together with a pocket book, which contained the most valuable notes. He remembered that, since their arrival in Lisbon, he had attended his master, more than once, to the house of the French Consul, with whom he had appeared to be upon terms of strict friendship.

The Consul, surprised at the spirit and fidelity of the young stranger, engaged to afford him every assistance in his power. "I will baffle at least a part of their plot," said he, "I will disappoint their avarice, and that of the Inquisition. I know that Estevan has caused a large part of his cargo to be insured at Bourdeaux; I will require that this be sequestered to secure the charges of my countrymen, so that, if you succeed in your generous enterprise, Estevan at least will not be ruined." That very morning the Consul repaired to the lodgings of Estevan, the Commissioners of the Inquisition were there before him, and had begun to make an inventory of the goods of the prisoner. The Consul, by virtue of the treaty of commerce which existed between the two nations, exhibited to them the insurance of the company in Bourdeaux, and required,

in order to secure the interests of his countrymen, that all the effects of Estevan should be sequestered until the termination of his trial. At the same time, calling to mind the suspicions expressed by Zamora, he required that the entire house should be searched, lest any part of the property of the prisoner should have been removed out of his own apartments. By these means this knave, being entangled in the net which himself had laid, completely lost the reward of his iniquity, and nothing was left him but the remorse which followed so atrocious an action.

Zamora repaired to the Holy Office. It was about ten o'clock in the morning. He begged to speak to the grand Inquisitor. The guard and attendants treated him with rudeness. "His Eminence is asleep." "I will wait then." "So you may wait! On whose part do you come?" "On my own." "Your own, indeed, perhaps you belong to some master?" "Yes, to Don Estevan." In a moment the cry was changed; they took him for an informer. "Enter, my good friend, his Eminence shall be apprised of your visit." A messenger was instantly dispatched with the intelligencer and returned back almost instantly. "His Eminence," said the messenger, "is engaged at present, but he has commanded his private secretary, the right reverend father Juan Maria, of the most illustrious order of St. Dominic, to give you an audience." They then conducted him through a number of magnificent apartments, and brought him, at length, to that of the secretary, who was carelessly reclined upon a sofa, after having just finished his chocolate. He was in the act of saluting a young lady, concerning whom we are not to make too many enquiries. "Go in peace," said he, "my dear sister, and sin no more;" a smile was her reply as she left the room.

Zamora informed the Inquisitor—that his master had promised him baptism—that he had delayed it from time to time—that he would give all he had in the world (the savings of his earnings in servitude) to obtain that *grace*—laying down a purse of gold in proof of his sincerity—and that at present as he was without a master, he desired a situation. "Well, I will attach you to the Holy Office, it is the way of Heaven. What can you do?"—"I know a little of cooking and gardening, I can shave well: besides I am active and alert. I have a quick eye, a ready ear and an excellent memory." "And discretion?" "I can answer for that." "Excellent!" replied the secretary, and rang a small bell which lay upon the table! "Majordomo," said he to a man who entered and stood respectfully at the door, "this young negro is a catechumen whom his Eminence and I take under our special protection, I recommend him to you; you

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will employ him in whatever he is found fit for: I entrust him to your care, give him a chamber to himself, and see that he be well fed and well treated. Go, and you, my son, follow him, work, and pray that ye may not fall into temptation." The Majordomo and Zamora bent their knees with submission, and his reverence honoured them with his salutation, *Benedicat vos omnipotens Deus*.

Zamora employed the first month in conciliating the good will of every body around him. He studied assiduously the catechism of father Juan, he anticipated his desires, he guessed at his intentions, and gratified his smallest wishes. When presented by him, to the Grand Inquisitor, he had been equally successful in recommending himself to that prelate; without being elated by this favour, and without even boasting of his credit among his inferiors, he used his utmost exertions to please them; he assisted their labours, executed their commissions, drank with them, concealed or excused their errors, so that, in a short time, he became the object of universal affection in the Holy Office.

It was, above all, to the alcaide and the guards of the prisoners that he studied to recommend himself. The alcaide had a mistress of whom he was jealous, and Zamora, by executing his business in the house, enabled him to absent himself more frequently. The guards were fatigued with their duty, Zamora watched for them, and passed whole nights in their place. He entertained them with accounts of his travels and of his country, and sometimes a few bottles of wine promoted the hilarity of the evening. Still all this was very far from the object upon which his heart was set. Already, thanks to the confidence which he enjoyed, and to his reason, he had got access to the dungeons of upwards of fifty prisoners, but without entering the only one which he wished to behold.

One morning, as he stood in the gallery with the guards, the majordomo brought a note to the alcaide. The alcaide immediately ordered six of them to take their carbines. This was the usual sign that they were about to conduct a prisoner to the *mesa*, or board of the Holy Office. Zamora was going to retire, when the alcaide said to him, "come you also with us, you will behold a quarter you are not as yet acquainted with." These words made him tremble with anxiety. He followed them. The alcaide then opened a door which, till then, Zamora had always seen shut. They ascended to an upper floor, and came to a gallery less dark than that below. "This is the quarter of the *Hidalgos*, or people of quality," said the alcaide. At last they arrived at one chamber, the bars were withdrawn, the double doors were

opened; "you are summoned," said the alcaide to the prisoner within; a person then came forth, it was Estevan himself. What a moment to Zamora! what surprise! Estevan proceeded with his eyes fixed upon the ground: he raised them, and beheld his faithful follower. Zamora, shuddering with terror, lest some slight gesture might occasion the destruction of both, placed his finger upon his lips. Estevan understood the signal, and went forward without betraying the least emotion. Zamora being thus set at ease, suffered him to proceed with his escort, and, availing himself of the confidence which he enjoyed in the house, returned, during the absence of Estevan, to his dungeon, the door of which was left open; he examined its position, upon what external part of the building the window opened, how many bars secured it, and at what height it stood from the ground. It was over the garden, the elevation about fifty feet. No windows, where any dangerous observation could be made, were directed towards this quarter: this was all he wanted to know. He came forth, and nobody observed him. He then descended and waited Estevan's return. After a lapse of about two hours, Estevan returned, with the same retinue, their eyes again met, and much meaning was in the glance. Being arrived at the door of his dungeon Estevan entered, the alcaide was about to bolt the door, the officious Zamora offered to spare him the trouble, and pretending to employ some force, and drawing close the inner door, he passed his hand through the wicket, by which the food of the prisoners is introduced, and let a small billet fall within, then, having shut both the doors, he retired with the guards and the alcaide. Estevan snatched this billet as the palladium of his fate, and read: *courage, patience, silence, attention, and above all, tear after you read.*

The next morning he was in the garden, which laid beneath the window of Estevan; he had worked there an hundred times without suspecting he was so near his unfortunate master. The gardener was accustomed to see him there, and never interfered with any work that he did; he knew that father Juan was his protector, and that was enough. This gardener was a man of above sixty years, who was extravagantly fond of brandy, and Zamora took care that he should not want his favourite liquor. He had, by his god-natured attentions, rendered himself equally agreeable to the wife, so that Zamora was like the master of the house. The confidence of the gardener, the goodwill of his wife, and the liberty which was necessary for the performance of his work, had enabled Zamora to obtain a key of their door. By day or by night, at any hour that he pleased, he

could enter the garden unnoticed, and this had been the case almost ever since he had been in the house. Upon that day, he employed himself in ascertaining which of the windows, that opened into the garden, belonged to the dungeon of his master.

Zamora devoted himself, for some days, to assist the servants, whose business it was to convey their food to the prisoners, in the morning and evening. At length, one evening, as he conveyed to Estevan his supper through the wicket, he contrived adroitly to let fall a second billet—*To-morrow, at the same hour, Caution!* The next evening, at the hour of distribution, he took care to be at hand. His comrades arranged the suppers of the prisoners upon plates, in order to convey them to their cells. Zamora took charge of the basket which contained the portions of bread. They then set forward.—In going along, one piece of bread fell from the basket, or let us at least suppose that it fell. Zamora picked it up and placed it under his arm. This distribution then was made from door to door, and Zamora contrived to introduce, through that of Estevan, the piece of bread which he had picked up. Never, in his entire existence, did he experience anxiety equal to that which he suffered, from the moment when his pretended awkwardness caused the bread to fall from the basket, until that in which he conveyed it to the hand of Estevan. He had substituted it by stealth, in the kitchen, for another piece which he left there, in order that there might not appear to have been a piece too many, which might create suspicions, in such a place as the Holy Office, where the smallest trifles do not pass unnoticed. This piece of bread, which exactly resembled those distributed to the prisoners, had been prepared at the house of the Consul. It contained a file. The moment he had descended the stairs, he fainted away. Every body flew to his assistance, every one was prodigal of attention. Even Father Juan Maria, when informed of the accident, came to see him. He quickly recovered his senses, and with these, his native presence of mind.—After some months.—On the night which preceded the eve of Christmas-day, Zamora cast into his master's cell a third billet—*If you are ready, to-morrow, after dinner, leave some wine in your bottle.* The answer that he wished for was returned: this was on Christmas-eve. Upon the day of this festival, Zamora enjoyed a still greater facility of correspondence; at the hour of distributing their supper to the prisoners, the greater part of the servants, the guards and the alcaide were still at church. Zamora then threw in his fourth and last billet—*To-morrow, between midnight and one o'clock, let down the cord and*

*get yourself ready.* The routine of duty being over about six o'clock, the Grand Inquisitor and the majority of the superior members of the Inquisition sat down to table. The wine was not spared, at nine they separated, and in half an hour more they were all buried in a profound sleep. The alcaide then said to Zamora, "every body is asleep, as you perceive, there are no rounds to go to night, I will go and spend a few hours with Donna Jacintha" (his mistress). "Well," replied Zamora, I have promised to sup with the gardener and his wife, if you please we will go out together." The alcaide desired the guards to watch well, they promised as usual, and in half an hour after they were as fast asleep as every other person. Zamora supped with the gardener and his wife, he had supplied himself with excellent wine, joy, laughter, and songs heightened the pleasure of the repast, bumper followed bumper, and at eleven o'clock the gardener leaned, snoring upon the table. The wife soon followed her lord's example, and Zamora was left alone.

The clock now struck twelve. Zamora extinguished the candles, and, on tip-toe, descended the stairs. He entered the garden, it was perfectly dark, and rained violently. He first ran to dig up a rope ladder, which he had concealed beneath a bed of flowers, of which he alone had the care, under the pretence of cultivating them for father Juan Maria. After some search he found it, he flew to the window, a slight whistle was the signal, in a moment after he saw descend a thin cord which he had conveyed to Estevan; he seized it, fastened it to his ladder, and then gave it a gentle pull. With the utmost extacy he saw the ladder ascend; the agitation which he endured was now most dreadful. Estevan appeared: and a moment more gave him to the extatic embrace of the delighted Zamora. They flew across the garden, entered the street, and were soon at a distance from this dreadful place..... They entered the garden of the Consul, flew across it in a moment, reached the door, ascended the stairs, and here had their liberty secure in the asylum of his chamber.

"Oh, eternal Giver of all good," exclaimed Estevan, as he bent his knees before the throne of his God, "hear the prayer of thy unfortunate creature, recompense my deliverer, whom thy mercies have enabled to achieve his daring resolution." How shall I paint the transports, the overflowing extacy, the interrupted exclamations of the three friends. Estevan was indebted to one for the recovery of his liberty, and to the other for the security of his fortune.....

Estevan and his faithful Zamora afterwards escaped by sea to Bourdeaux.

The plates to this compilation are compilations also.

*The Lower World.* A Poem in four books, with notes. By Mr. Pratt, Pp. 160. Price 6s. London: Sharpe and Hailes. 1810.

It has ever been one of the most difficult efforts of the mind to reconcile the origin of evil with the goodness of God; and even after the humbled intellect of man descends from its proud eminence of reason and embraces the doctrines of faith; after it consents to believe that the curse was the consequence of perverted free-will, it is again staggered to account for its extension to objects, to which both reason and free-will are denied. "A Borgia and a Cataline break not heaven's design;" they are the storms and earthquakes in the inevitable consequence of sin, and, like physical storms, have with all their horrors, their appropriate use: but how has the poor insect that we tread upon, ungifted with intellect and bound in fate, merited a share in the ruin of the world, in pain, in passion, and in death? unless we resort to the exploded doctrine of the Metempsychosis, we can hardly hope for an explanation of the difficulty on this side the grave. Be that as it may, both reason and religion lead us to conclude, that the inhabitants of the earth were not originally meant to suffer misery; but that nature came perfect from the hands of a beneficent Creator. There are many things now called natural, that are only evidences of the curse which man has brought upon the earth:

Beast then with beast 'gan war, and fowl with fowl,  
And fish with fish; to graze the herb all leaving,  
Devoured each other; nor stood much in awe  
Of man, but fled him; or, with count'nance grim,  
Glar'd on him passing. MILTON.

Hounds, and pointers, and game-cocks, and other species of animals, have instincts which seem to challenge nature for their parent, and on this ground all classes of sportsmen defend their enjoyments, and deride the charge of cruelty. Enjoyment, however, produced by pain and death, cannot but be contrary to the law of nature, by which we sympathize; with the suffering of any sentient being.—To us it seems incomprehensible how any man of feeling can be satisfied with the argument for cock-fighting, drawn from the inherent and unyielding

valour of that species of birds called game-fowl. Dogs as well as cocks will fight till one or the other dies; so will bulls, so will men: but is this nature? or is it vice? If nature be vitiated, if the spirit of kindness and of love with which it was endowed by the Creator be counteracted and annulled by the devil, let us lament (not enjoy) the sad revolution; let us arrest or divert, not promote the effects of the diabolical change; let us separate game-cocks, not bring them together armed with new swords invented by inhuman ingenuity, to refine the cruelty of their bloody strife.

The carnivorous appetite, now said to be natural to man as well as to other animals, is a part of the curse. What the lot of the brute creation would have been had that curse not fallen on the earth; how they would have continued to feed on the spontaneous produce of the ground, and what would have been ordained in respect to the limitation of their increase, it would be as idle and useless to enquire, as how man would differ from his present nature were he possessed of other senses or higher faculties: whatever God designs, He will never want power to execute. But circumstanced as things are, death is the appointed means for preventing the world from being overcrowded with living creatures, and the carnivorous appetite is one of Death's weapons.—Yet, if the scent of one animal and the sight of another be constituted more vigorous for the service of death, shall man convert those destructive powers into means of amusement? shall he *train* hounds and falcons? Let us endure and suffer around us submissively the appointed offices of death, but let us not deal in blood more than we need; let us not multiply pangs in the shedding of it.

What is so much admired in hounds and pointers, proceeds more from the education bestowed on them by man than from the instincts of nature, which, one might suppose, would impel them forward, not awe them into graceful stops, or into indifference to any prey but that destined for their lord's amusement. A people which depended on the procuring of wild animals for sustenance, might be allowed to train dogs, and borrow their sagacity; but when those animals are not wanted for food, when they are even rejected if caught, how can the passion

that incites to the pursuit of them be termed natural? If the spirits of men, like those of children, must have some violent mode of venting themselves, let it be, as a philosophical poet advises, on the roused up lion or the grim wolf, or in this country, happily free from those horrid monsters, on "the nightly robber of the fold." The destruction of vermin and noxious brutes, if unattended with cruelty is not only a legitimate but a necessary act in securing comfort; and our fields should be freed from foxes as well as our houses from rats and mice. But is it likely that Thomson had in contemplation a care of propagating the breed, that there might be no failure in the sport of destroying them? had he thought of this, he would probably have recommended in preference other athletic exercises—

Άλμα, πιδυκίειν, διακον, ἀκοντα, πάλην :  
Leaping, running, throwing, darting,  
and wrestling; not to say any thing of boxing, horse-racing, barouche or mail-coach driving.

Shooting stands upon the same ground as hunting: like that, the pleasure which arises from it may be traced to the corruption of nature. We trust that no sportsman will take offence at these observations, for we are far from meaning to cast personal reflections. We know that from the throne to the cottage, there are thousands possessing worthy and humane bosoms who enjoy those sports, in consequence of early habits and customary excitements, without considering the theory closely, and whodest such notions as have occurred to us, false refinement at best.

But if habit and education scarcely afford an excuse for those wide-spread and fashionable sports, how are the cruelties exercised without these motives on the brute creation to be palliated? Bull-baiting, indeed, a horrid amusement, almost confined to the lowest class of the community, may urge similar pleas, and has met with a defender of no common intellectual rank, who sees in it a grand promoter of courage. Though we cannot help thinking it rather a promoter of malignity; as we conceive courage to have a nobler source, yet as the sport in respect to cruelty differs but in shade from the more liberal sports, which we have traced to the corruption of nature, we shall without compunction leave it upon the same footing.

The most hateful evils of this kind, cruelty to animals, may be traced to two sources; to an eager haste of avarice; or to an unaccountable malignant spirit which sometimes breaks out into fury; and sometimes, though more rarely we hope, appears in cool collected action. These prints of the foot of the arch-fiend, have been visible in all regions and in all ages: to enumerate them were needless here; enough of them will be found recorded in the notes to the poem, which has given rise to these reflections.

Mr. Pratt whose exertions in the cause of benevolence and humanity are well known, has again invoked the muse of sympathy in favour of the "*Lower World*." The present Poem, he tells us in his preface, was suggested to his mind by reflections on the grounds of the bill, lately introduced by Lord Erskine into the House of Peers; and it is with pleasure we add, that the execution of his work is not less honourable to his genius than the principle of it is to his heart.

The Poem is divided into four books, each of considerable length: the nature and scope of the subject will be best shown by extracting their respective arguments.

Book I.—Apostrophe to the proposer of the bill that suggested the subject.—Power of the existing laws for the protection of man against the assaults of man.—Dreadful state of human society undefended by laws.—The *Lower World* a frequent subject of poetry and painting.—Their respective powers in a variety of instances described; but neither the pen nor pencil embraces the present subject.—Still less do the laws extend to the protection of the animal world.—Apostrophe to the living poets of the country.—The rights of the *Lower World* examined.—Common-place arguments of pride and interest against the admission of such rights.—Apostrophe to false reasoners on the subject.

Book II.—Summons to the cruel to appear before their accusers.—The author's reluctance to go into the evidence of crimes; and his regret at the consciousness of the necessity.—Accusations of—the dog—the bull—the horse—the ox—the ass—and a variety of other abused animals, confided to the protection and appointed to the service of man.—The diversified cruelties exercised upon each.—The high claims of the respective sufferers to such protection.—Specific qualities and character of the different animals.—Remarks on the rigour of their condition.—General and particular reasonings and reproofs.—Facts on which they are founded.—Acts of torment, and excesses of tyranny practised by the brute-



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demon.—The claims of man and brute stated and examined.—Pretensions on both sides investigated.—Deductions.—The economy, sagacity, and bounty of nature.—Observations on the condition of brute unassisted by man, and of man unassisted by brute.—Inferences.—The moral sense.

Book. III.—Vindications of general nature from the charge of cruelty to the Lower World.—Rejection of those arguments of philosophers and poets that have painted a world of monsters.—The indiscriminate eulogist and libeller equally remote from truth.—A sentiment of general compassion and sensibility in the public mind.—Illustrations.—Increased happiness of animals derived from this source.—Example of the good effect of kind usage to be drawn from the treatment of the Arabians to their horses.—Excess of attachment to favourite animals, in some individuals, sacred from the motive.—Some of the causes of this excess accounted for in particular cases.—Cruelty of children to animals considered—traced in a variety of afflicting and disgraceful incidents.—Appeal to parents.

Book IV.—Second address to the poets of Britain.—The author's apology.—Difficulty of the subject.—Appeal of the respective injured animals to man.—Apostrophe to the society at Liverpool, associated for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the animal world.—Address to the Lords and Commons of Great Britain in their august characters as senators, and important situation as distinguished members of society.—Supposed personification of the sufferers, advancing to the Houses of Parliament as to the seats of judgment and mercy.—The boon of the petitioners stated.—Summary of the subject.—Conclusion.—Apostrophe to the known humanity of the country in its resistance of every species of oppression, whether practised against man or brute, when left to the guidance of the moral sense.

It is impossible to cast an eye over these heads without taking a sensible interest in them, and feeling a desire to peruse them in their detail: not doubting therefore that the poem will be generally read, we shall confine ourselves to one extract as a specimen of the poetry. The origin and progress of cruelty in the mind are shown in the following lines:

Would we the cause of brute distress explore,  
Turn of life's volume its first pages o'er;  
There read the history of the infant mind,  
Close to the records of the cradle join'd.  
The doating parent, and the gossip friend,  
To blast the opening bud, their influence lend;  
Leagu'd with the nursery, and the kitchen bands,  
To mock revenge they raise the baby hands;

'Ere Reason can assume her scepter'd sway,  
Fondness and Folly lead the child astray;  
Teach baby hearts, with idle rage to glow,  
Prompt baby passion to give blow for blow;  
Urge them with senseless objects war to wage,  
And stir the strife that mars a riper age.  
Thus, while in leading strings, the fragile form,  
And infant bosom swell to mental storm;  
And fancied wrongs from table, or from chair,  
For feuds, more fierce, the ill-taught child prepare.

Behold yon idling groups in school recess,  
Learning full soon the science to oppress;  
There crush'd the egg, and murder'd in its birth,  
The half-form'd embryo seiz'd and dash'd to earth;  
Here the shrill scream, loud plaint, and pensive wail,  
While mingling notes of anguish load the gale!  
Perversion strange! when songs of bliss invite,  
That tones of pain and sorrow should delight:  
And stranger still should charm the youthful heart,  
By Nature tender till despoil'd by Art;  
Art, Janus-like, that shows a double face,  
And at each turn displays a fiend or grace;  
Nature's best friend—a wise instructor, here;  
Her direst foe—a base seducer, there.  
On this side, Virtue's lineaments are seen,  
On that, of Vice we trace the hateful mien.

Hence the warp'd stripling, when arriv'd at man,  
His habits fix'd, full oft pursues the plan;  
To Reason less, to Passion more inclin'd,  
At length he yields to this, the vanquish'd mind.  
For still in imitative man we find,  
That early culture moulds the human mind;  
That precept much, and that example more,  
Exert on plastic youth, a wondrous pow'r;  
That habits fix'd at home, gain strength in schools,  
Till beardless tyrants mock at grey-beard rules;  
That cruel pastimes, or of field or flood;  
Form the young despot to delight in blood;  
That bird or beast, in frolic robb'd of breath,  
Leads on from pang to pang, from death to death,

Myriads from custom, but from Nature few,  
A course like this, from youth to age pursue;  
Some idly wanton, cruel some from fear,  
But all demand a check in their career.  
Yes, all require the guardian's, parent's eye,  
Intent to watch the growing tyranny—  
That check delay'd, full thrift the mischief leads,  
From the child's follies to man's direst deeds;  
It is the nourish'd snake, that in the heart  
Infuses poison through each vital part;  
It is the canker, working to the root,  
Devouring first the blossom and the fruit.

And now, let it not be supposed that we are ignorant of the custom among modern critics, because we seek not occasion for the use of the lash; but we own we think it a custom "more honoured in the breach than the observance." We shall ever be ready to apply the lash to injurious, useless, or ill-written books: but we agree with the skilful and amiable judge who says—"true critics enquire, does the work relate to the interests of mankind? Is its object useful, and its end moral? Will it inform the understanding, and amend the heart? Is it written with freedom and impartiality? Does it bear the marks of honesty and sincerity?—If it inspire noble sentiments and generous resolutions, our judgment is fixed." By all these tests the Poem of the "*Lower World*" is entitled to the praise of the critic, and the author to the thanks of society. We hope Mr. P. will not think it necessary to abide by the hasty resolution of courting the muse no more.

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The Bibliomania, an Epistle to Richard Heber, Esq. by John Ferriar, M. D. 4to. Pp. 14. Cadell and Davis. London. 1809.

—Hic, inquis, veto quisquam faxit oletum: Pinge duos angues.

It is necessary that we should inform such of our readers as have not seen this epistle, that the same is written in *verse*; Mr. J. F. Dibdin has addressed a small epistle in *prose* to Mr. Heber, entitled also *Bibliomania*.

Dr. Ferriar has given us a pleasant satire in this little poem; reprehending the existing rage for collecting scarce books and engraved portraits. It is composed in gentlemanly terms, and although there be not the display of learning in it, which distinguished "*The Pursuits of Literature*," nor the vigour which marked the versification and pointed the satire of "*The Baviad*;" yet we have read many poems of higher claims which have given us less pleasure. We think the author should have given a few more notes upon his work. The *initiated* may understand his allusions, and the learned in bibliography may be acquainted with the names of the editors and printers which he mentions; but as the poem comes before *the world at large*, we are convinced that many of

his lines must lose their force, for want of a more ample appendage of notes.

Mr. Heber is a man of fortune and a scholar. He is well known to us. Our eyes have been upon him for years. We saw him, yet a child, when a *lady* first taught him the Greek alphabet. We saw, with pleasure, how rapidly he imbibed varied knowledge from his father, a venerable clergyman, of our acquaintance. We observed him afterwards placed under the able tuition of Dr. Glasse; and in a few years we had the satisfaction of seeing him pointed out as an example of diligent study, and unblemished morals, at Oxford. Mr. Heber is not a mere collector. He reads, as well as buys, books; and may be allowed to appreciate the labour of editors, having more than once performed the functions of an editor himself. We felt a great interest in his success when he offered himself candidate to represent the university of Oxford in Parliament; and our disappointment, when another person was returned, was consoled only by the consideration that his successful opponent was the Speaker of the House of Commons;—perhaps no other man could have obtained in that university, a majority of voices over Mr. Heber. We understand that Mr. Heber's library has cost him already £30,000; and he is continually making additions to it, of great value, certainly, but at great expence.

We must give a specimen of Dr. Ferriar's composition.

—Devious oft from ev'ry classic muse
 The keen collector meaner paths will choose.
 And first the *margin's* breadth his soul employs,
 Pure, snowy, broad, the type of nobler joys.
 In vain might Homer roll the tide of song,
 Or Horace smile, or Tully charm the throng;
 If cross'd by Pallas' ire, the trenchant blade
 Or too oblique, or near, the edge invade,
 The *Bibliomane* exclaims with haggard eye,
 'No margin!' turns in haste, and scorns to buy.
 He turns where Pyrus rears his Atlas-head,
 Or Mædoc's mass conceals its veins of lead.
 The glossy lines in polish'd order stand,
 While the vast margin spreads on either hand,
 Like Russian wastes, that edge the frozen deep,
 Chill with pale glare, and lull to mortal sleep.

There is something new and ingenious in the concluding couplet. We wish to give a few lines, from v. 75 to 88 inclusive, where the author describes the

use which he would make of a power,
once the object of magicians,

"To look through earth, and secret hoards
descrie,"

he would employ it in searching for
the reliques of Menander, Antimachus,
Sappho, and Aristophanes ; but it is
not fair to print so many lines/ in
addition to those given above from so
short a poem We think Dr. F. has sin-
ned against prosody in the following line—

So great Facardin view'd, as sages tell.

The Associate Minstrels. Small 8vo pp.
214. Price 7s. Conder. London. 1810.

THE history of this little volume, we
are given to understand, is simply that of
the agreement of a few friends to appear
in company before the public. Each has,
accordingly, contributed a portion ; and
each has a peculiar and appropriate char-
acter as a poet. Effusions of friendship
and affection present themselves always
with amenity, and often with gracefulness.
No real critic can be so crabbed as to
repulse them harshly. They have pleased
in private, and they will not displease in
public. Various degrees of poetical merit
may safely be expected from associated
minstrels : should they even adopt the
same theme, they view it in different
lights, and treat it in different manners.
Some of these pieces are eminently beau-
tiful ; and we trace in them generally a
course of thought strictly moral, extremely
ingenious, and usually interesting.

We select passages from those that
have best pleased us, for the purpose
of dropping a hint of advice ; as we
cannot think this the last work of these
minstrels, which we shall have occasion to
review.

The opening of the poem on "Fancy"
is truly poetical :

When every passion sunk to rest,

Together Hope and Fear are sleeping,

And Thought within the tranquil breast

Alone his drowsy watch is keeping ;

On tiptoe, in that silent hour

(Sacred to solitary feeling),

Young Fancy quits her secret bower,

Through the mind's inmost chambers stealing.

So light her tread, that Reason never
Awakes to stop the fugitive :

So swift her flight, with vain endeavour

He to pursue her track would strive.

Where pallid Fear would never venture,

There heedless hies the airy sprite,

And where Hope cannot, dare not enter,

She, hovering, wheels her rapid flight.

The name that timid Love, so fearful,

Ne'er suffers to escape his tongue,

She dwells upon in accents cheerful,

And makes the burden of her song

And when the lyre of Hope, forsaken,

No longer charms the ear of Care,

Again she bids each string awaken,

And sings away the fiend Despair.

The clouds o'er distant prospects flying,

Take various forms at Fancy's will :

"They are but clouds," Hope tells her, sighing,

Fancy replies, "They're pleasing still."

"'Twas but the wind, that, proudly riding,

"Over the bowing foliage past :"

But Fancy answers Reason chiding,

"There's music in the whistling blast."

In vain, from yonder cliff depending,

Fear's shrinking eye the blossom meets ;

But Fancy, steepest hills ascending,

Can, if not gather, taste its sweets :

And when the faded foam of Pleasure

Fond Memory can no more retain,

Fancy, thy lyre, in plaintive measure,

Can win it from the shades again.

We object to the *conceit*, that Fancy

can *taste* the sweets she cannot *gather*.

The rest of this poem is unequal. We

proceed to another.

THE WIND PASSETH OVER IT, AND IT IS
GONE.

I saw a dew-drop, cool and clear,

Dance on a myrtle spray :

Fair colours decked the lucid tear,

Like those which gleam and disappear

When showers and sunbeams play :—

Sol cast athwart a glance severe,

And scorched the pearl away.

High on a slender, polished stem,

A fragrant lily grew :

On the pure petals many a gem

Glittered, a native diadem

Of healthy morning dew :—

A blast of lingering winter came,

And snapped the stem in two.

Fairer than Morning's early tear,
 Or lily's snowy bloom,
 Shines Beauty in its vernal year:
 Bright, sparkling, fascinating, clear,
 Gay, thoughtless of its doom!
 Death breathes a sudden poison near,
 And sweeps it to the tomb!

The tall lily, "high on its slender stem," flowers late in summer; winter therefore must have *lingered* through both spring and summer, to obtain an opportunity of snapping its stem: this is incorrect—the remorseless tempest, or scorching lightning's blaze, would have been more applicable, and equally poetical. Not less incorrect, in our judgment, is *the vernal year* of beauty: the spring season is part of the year: the spring time of life is not confined to a year. We have elsewhere in this volume "vernal day," "vernal morn," and "vernal hour."

We might have passed over these blemishes in poems of less merit; a little attention in revision would have prevented them.

Is not the *quiet* of the following scene injuriously interrupted by the *action* of Evening "waving her dusky pinion to the gale?"—

O'er every sense

Steals the soft magic of her influence:
 A hallowed calm pervades the tranquil breast,
 Alternate pleasure, and alternate rest.

Where the calm lake beholds on either side
 Opposing mountains frown in barren pride;
 When Evening steals along the sheltered vale,
 Waving her dusky pinion to the gale,
 While still the landscape glows with many a ray,
 And wears the faded livery of day;
 There let me lie:

In another poem, our Authors have injured their description by an error of the like nature:

See where on tiptoe, Silence steals along:
 say they: but Silence should have been described as "smooth sliding without step," to borrow Milton's phrase; the "tiptoe" of Fancy in the stanzas we have quoted is much happier.

We never were among those who

— look with hard, ungentle eye,
 On all in woman frail,
 And pass the fiercer vices by
 That naughty man assail:

On the contrary; we are too sensible of the faults attached to the lords of the creation not to treat with indulgence those *confessed* by the ladies.

Other sentiments in this poem (entitled "Remonstrance") do equal honour to the head and heart of the fair authoress; and were we not a *little* past the meridian of life—But, alas, for lovers in critical spectacles! lovers who must perforce relinquish the fashionable quizzing-glass, for the strongly magnifying reading-glass! lovers whose grey beards and gravity are best approved at a distance by the youthful fair, whether or not "the Gods have made them poetical!" The following comparison of the sexes will meet with approbation.

His soul is thoughtful and profound;
 Hers, brilliant and acute:—
 Plants cultured, each, in different ground,
 And bearing different fruit.

Perhaps it might be better said
 That each excels in part:
 Man's proudest glory is his head;
 A woman's, is her heart.

Unwearied in the toilsome course,
 He climbs the hill of fame;
 Takes immortality by force,
 And wins a mighty name.

Along the cool sequestered way,
 Her quiet walk she winds;
 Sheds milder sunshine on his day,
 His brow with flowers binds.

Of art intuitive possest,
 Her infant train she rears;
 To virtue by her smiles caress,
 Or chastened by her tears:

Beside the flitting midnight lamp,
 With fond and wakeful eye,
 Wipes gently off the dying damp,
 Or soothes the parting sigh:—

'Tis here that Woman brightest shines
 (Though bright in other spheres):
 Her name is drawn in fairest lines,
 When written by her tears.

Yet not the weak, the puny thing,
 Subdued to silly woe;
 The firmest dignity may spring,
 Where softest feelings grow.

.....
 Eve fled for refuge from her shame,
 Her grief, to Adam's breast;
 The ruined hero felt the claim,
 Nor generous love repent.

Sweet were the pilgrimage of those
 Who hand in hand to heaven,
 Would learn the cynic eye to close,
 Forgiving and forgiven.

So, through the moistened vale of life,
 United may they tread;
 Nor waste its little joys in strife
 For who shall be the head.

This is good sense: this, too, is piety; and indeed the occasional sentiments of piety that occur in these pieces will justify the recommendation of them: some are even *serious*. One of the most poetical is the most melancholy; we mean the "Maniac's song." We therefore adjudge the bays to the more cheerful ingredients of the volume; and this the rather, as marking our protest against the too *sombre* colouring into which fashion, rather than experience, or genuine feeling, has of late misled some of the most popular sonnetteers of our country.

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*A Narrative of a three Years' Residence in France*, principally in the Southern Departments, from the Year 1802 to 1805: including some authentic Particulars respecting the early Life of the French Emperor, and a general Inquiry into his Character. By Anne Plumptre: 3 vols. 8vo. Price £1. 11s. 6d. London, 1810.

THE whirl of events has of late years been so rapid, that scarcely have our eyes been suffered to catch a glance at an object, 'ere its form was changed, or it was gone from our sight. Steady investigation has been deluded: the time necessary to detect errors has not been allowed: before the real character of a proposition or an incident could be developed, the political pantomime has been shifted to another scene; and the actors, whether kings or clowns, have appeared in other dresses, and have figured in different characters. Curiosity is stimulated to obtain, if possible, a view of the *present scene*; or to anti-

cipate that which is to follow: policy combines with curiosity; hence the newspaper of the day is read with greater avidity than the pages of history, though history may be more correct in regard to truth, and more dignified as an exertion of talent, and literature.

We must confess that, critics though we be, we should willingly exchange the three volumes of our authoress, which close in 1805, for a single volume, descriptive of the state of the same countries in 1809. What is the *present* condition of the population of the interior of France, is a more interesting enquiry than what it *was* five or six years ago. After all the miseries endured by that unhappy country, are the advantages it has obtained such as were promised, by way of inducing it to support those miseries? Are the real enjoyments of the people, at large, so greatly superior to what they formerly were, that the profit of the adventure repays the cost, the hazard, and the anxiety incurred by it?

If we had formed a plan for travels in France, we could scarcely have proposed a better route (regard being had to practicability) than that taken by Miss Plumptre. Her course was from Calais to Paris, to Lyons, along the south of France to Bourdeaux, and up the coast of the British channel northward to Morlaix. She was resident a sufficient time at many of the principal towns to become well acquainted with them; and the respectability of her connexions insured her an introduction among that class of the population with which, in all states, it is of the greatest importance to be acquainted. So far, therefore, as it contains descriptions of places, and records of events witnessed by our fair traveller, her work is commendable. She has even collected accounts of occurrences during the Revolution, at several towns, and of the character of the Vendéans and the Bretons, more particular than those of any traveller whose performance has lately come under our notice. Unhappily, Miss P. has dropped the character which best becomes her, to attempt that of the politician: her qualifications for this, as a *British* politician, may be estimated from her incompetent information on the state of her own country. She did not know that this little island had such things as *iron* rail roads, till she heard of them in France; and she de-

nies to John Bull a credit for taste and learning sufficient to prefer "the most finished works of a Raphael or a Corregio, to the sign of a full pot, of porter at any public house by the road side;" or to apply to a better purpose than "ballasting a ship, or mending the roads to facilitate the running of his mail-coaches," those exquisite productions, the animated marbles of antiquity. Is it wonderful that a person so little acquainted with the powers and productions of Britain—with the state of science and genius patronized at home, should be *excessively* struck with what she discovered abroad, and should estimate the excellences of foreigners much higher on comparison than fact will justify? Miss P. tells us, too, that the Revolution has not changed the nature of the soil; that what was fertile before is fertile now, and that it is not rendered unproductive by being divided into smaller portions than formerly. This is readily admitted; but we have always understood from English farmers that *something* beside excellent soil was necessary to ensure creditable cultivation; capital is in that business as in all others, indispensable. If it appears, that the land throughout France produces more abundant crops, and of superior quality, than formerly,—that is undeniable improvement—if at less expense, better still:—and if the farmer be more at his ease, as appears by his superior house, furniture, apparel, education, and the condition of his stock, best of all. But, we exclude *hoarded money* from among the proofs of a farmer's opulence: it implies a distrust, which is fatal to the notion of general prosperity. We believe, that the number of farmers, each of whom conceals a small sum of money, is now felt in France, as a greater impediment to internal commerce, than the *Seigneur's* receipt of the rents of the lands, and his spending them without consideration or reserve, was formerly.

We should also have been glad if Miss P. had informed us, on the comparative state of other branches of industry. She was at Lyons: what said the manufacturers of that city? She was at Bourdeaux: what said the growers and exporters of wines? *We know* what they write over to us; and we have inserted their letters occasionally in the course of our work.

We speak feelingly: the connexions of one gentleman of our corps, which had about *four thousand pounds* sterling of annual income, has now sold nine tenths of the property to pay taxes: four or five estates are reduced to one: houses in the city—all sold; sons dispersed in the armies; and debts accumulated;—with the prospect, that before two years expire government will seize the last remaining portion of the patrimonial inheritance—for taxes. A gentleman, formerly *Maire* of Bourdeaux, was in London very recently: what did he tell us?—that whereas he formerly kept his different equipages, servants, &c. as became his quality, he is now reduced to *two rooms*, one for himself, another for a servant, to avoid the taxes, (he is a single man) and would be happy in the persuasion that he could retain these, and his liberty. Yet this gentleman offered for sale in London *four thousand tons* of prime claret, his own property. He reported, too, that when he was *Maire*, Bourdeaux was divided into *three districts*; now, in the *whole* of Bourdeaux, there is not annually, the same number of marriages, as took place in any one of those three districts formerly. Now, every *auberge* (*Anglicé* hedge-gate house, by the road side) in the country around Bourdeaux, has a young woman (or several) whose allurements seduce the unwary, and who lives by prostitution: no such thing was heard of formerly. What can we say to these affirmations of our friends? Can that country be well governed, of which such heart-rending but unquestionable accounts are transmitted? Let candour and impartiality, let humanity and morality determine.

Miss P. however enters more deeply still into politics, and fairly proves, by *invincible* arguments, the *impossibility* that Buonaparte should have ordered the interment of *living* wounded soldiers, after a battle in Italy; or the massacre of the Arabs, &c. at Jaffa; or the poisoning of the sick in the plague hospital in that town. Not to offend against gallantry, we admit the *impossibility*; yet we suffer a kind of qualm, recollecting Saint What-d'ye-call-him's maxim, *Credo quia impossibile est*: and remarking, that arguments equally invincible, would demonstrate the non-reality of the massacres at Lyons, Nantes, &c. &c. which Miss P. narrates in detail with gravity and precision, and without hint-

ing a doubt of the truth of what she was told by her friends on the spot. In fact, it was much easier to vindicate Buonaparte on the ground on which he himself rested his defence, "the expediency of the action," than to deny it. Does Miss P. know, that this General did no more, than is *regularly* done in the plague hospitals of another Power which we could name, when a case appears to be becoming contagious, and is pronounced hopeless?—Were not similar actions known in slave ships? did not one captain throw overboard *one hundred and thirty-two* negroes through fear of contagion? And though we cannot allow *much* weight to the evidence of persons who were on the spot, at, or nearly at, the time, in a case which rests on testimony, in comparison with the deductions and inferences of Miss P., yet, as new converts, we feel *some* difficulty in falsifying the positive assertions of such men as Sir Sydney Smith, who we suppose received his information from the *seven survivors*, [Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 1356.] who were cured by his medical attendants:—of Mr. Morier, who passed by the scene of the Arabs' slaughter, within 12 or 15 months after the fact, while every body in Syria was talking of it:—of Major Hope, who says expressly, "the brother in law of our Arabic interpreter, Mr. White, *was with the French army, at the time it took place*;" [Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 1170.]—of Dr. Witman, Sir Robert Wilson, Lord Valentia, and others; not unknown or anonymous witnesses, but public officers; with several of whom we have conversed on the subject. Buonaparte himself never denied these facts: Gen. Andreossi never denied them; Col. Sebastiani never denied them: but, these testimonies, aye, and these admissions weigh nothing, and less than nothing, when poised against the *demonstrations* of the ingenious lady before us.

It would misbecome the Panorama to disclose the confidence placed in it; enough may be understood from what we have said, as to the sources of our information. We therefore proceed more immediately to report on the contents of these volumes of travels.

Miss P. has some fair hints of comparison, as to external appearance, between London and Paris, and of this any eye might judge; but her sex and character

withheld her from becoming equally a judge on the vices of which the French capital is the seat. What profligacies the Palais Royal displays, none can avoid observing: but, happily for this writer, those only which it *displays*, came under her cognizance; and notwithstanding her censure of Holcroft, as a man, and a traveller, as much more inquisitive, and conversant with such scenes, he was more competent to estimate that mass of corruption and misery, than Miss P. can be.

That the aggregate of vice and profligacy is greater in Paris now than it was before the revolution I do not believe. But it should be remembered that the Palais-royal was built only a short time before this period; and that the vice which had been scattered about was consequently only then beginning to concentrate itself in this one spot;—the grievance, therefore, was not yet known in its full extent. Such as it now is,—certainly, if it be not the means of corrupting the Parisians as well as strangers visiting Paris, it is at least the means of making this city appear more corrupt than many others. This must inevitably be the case, from the corruption which in other capitals is spread over a large surface being here concentrated in one point, and that unfortunately, the very first to attract a stranger's attention.

I hope I shall not be misunderstood; I wish to speak impartially with regard to France: human nature I know is every where a mixture of good and bad; but while the Palais-royal exists such as it is at present, Paris will labour under the disadvantage of appearing to have more than her due share of the bad. Nor can the impression made on a stranger by what is here to be witnessed, perhaps ever be wholly removed, how respectable soever may be the society into which he is afterwards introduced.

Our readers will judge on this hypothesis: but eye-witnesses affirm, that when the Palais Royal is full, yet immorality inundated the other quarters of Paris.

Speaking of the exhibition of manufactures, &c. at the Louvre, Miss P. states an incident which marks more forcibly than the strongest language, the prevailing disposition of fashion in France.

At Rouen, which has always been a great emporium for the fabrication of cotton goods, dimities were at this time manufactured equal to any ever made in England, even at the best period of our manufactures, and far superior to what are made in the present time, slight as it is become the fashion to make them. But such was the passion for English dimities, that, I was told by a per-

son concerned in the cotton trade at Rouen, they were often obliged to put English marks upon their goods, even at the hazard of their being seized as contraband, for otherwise they could not get a sale for them. As a confirmation of the truth of what he said, it may be added, that one day in a shop I happened to take up a piece of dimity, to examine, which was lying on the counter; and seeing it was very nice, I asked whether it might be French or English. The shop-keeper hesitated for a few minutes, and at last said,—"Pardonnez, je vous en prie; mais il me semble que Madame doit être Anglaise?" To this I replied in the affirmative; when he proceeded to say that he might then venture to own it was French: "but," he added, "our French ladies are so extraordinary, that if I were to tell them so, they would not buy it, but would ask whether I had not any English."

This propensity for English goods we have ourselves witnessed before the Revolution, not only at Paris, but also at the fairs and fêtes of some of the most remote towns and obscure villages in France.

There is less novelty in Miss P.'s remarks on Paris, considered generally, than in her accounts of some of the provinces. The different classes into which society is divided at Paris, the various sights and spectacles of that gay city, and its neighbourhood, Versailles, &c. the returned emigrants, with their strange and not seldom unbecoming and ungrateful accounts of England, the comparative dearth or cheapness of living—these and other particulars have been noticed by other writers.

Lyons suffered dreadfully during the Revolution.

When the edict for the destruction of Lyons was issued by the committee of public safety, Couthon, to whom its execution was delegated, being deprived of the use of his legs, though his heart was not softened by this misfortune, was carried to the place Belle-Cour in a coach. He was lifted out of it by two men, and was supported by them to one of the fine façades, holding in his hand an immense hammer, with which striking the building, he said, "it is the law that strikes thee!" This was the signal for destruction, and in a short time both these façades were laid in ruins. Some other houses in the place were also destroyed: the statue was thrown down and battered to pieces; the turf of the lawns was torn up, and the

basons of water filled with rubbish. The then mayor of Lyons, however, found means to preserve the figures of the Saone and the Rhone, and they are now in the vestibule of the Hôtel de Ville. In this state was the place Belle-Cour when I saw it in 1802; the ruins of the houses were still lying there, they had never been removed.

Collot d'Herbois,\* however, after a short time found that the work of demolition, notwithstanding the number of hands employed, did not keep pace with his impatience; and he formed the project, no less wild than horrible, of running a mine underneath the town from one end to the other, that the whole might be laid in ruins at the same moment by one dreadful explosion. The guillotine did not work fast enough in the destruction of man to satisfy his thirst of blood, and he invented the fusillades; the hammer and the pickaxe did not work fast enough in the demolition of the buildings, and he had recourse to the mine and to the

\* Miss Plumptre relates the following well-known account of this sanguinary monster.—

"Collot d'Herbois, the principal agent in these misfortunes, was by profession an actor. The evil genius of Lyons led him to make his theatrical début on the boards of that city. Here his success was not as flattering as his vanity led him to think he was entitled to, and after being repeatedly hissed off the stage, he was obliged to desist entirely from acting. He next endeavoured to court public favour as an author, in which he was not more successful; a *petite pièce* which he produced under the title of *Le Loup-Garou* (the Hobgoblin) was unanimously condemned on the first night of representation, and his solicitations that it might be attempted a second time met with a determined refusal. In a rage he quitted Lyons, nor did the recollection of this double mortification ever for a moment forsake him; his bosom burned for vengeance, and an opportunity, but too favourable, of inflicting it, was in the end offered him, which he did not fail immediately to seize, and to employ to the fullest extent which his passions could prompt."

"*La Place de Belle Cour* was once the finest square which any provincial town in Europe could boast. It was composed of the most magnificent houses, the habitations of such of the nobility as were accustomed to make Lyons their winter or summer residence. That demon, in the human shape, Collot d'Herbois, being sent to Lyons as one of the Jacobin Commissioners, by one and the same decree condemned the houses to be razed and their possessors to be guillotined."—Lieut.-Col. (American) Pinkney's *Travels through France*, p. 257.—Comp. *Panorama*, v. VI. p. 835.

\* \* Our readers will recollect that we have often alluded to this theatrical miscreant in our DIDASCALIA. His death was a most singular instance of the retribution of Providence—it has been long our intention to relate the particulars, and we have not forgot it.—Editor.

\* I beg pardon; but I suppose that Madame is an English woman.



cannon. The idea of the one great mine could not be accomplished; but many single houses were blown up, and many others were battered down with bombs and balls.

In the beginning of the terrorist massacres, the guillotine was in the Place Belle-Cour; but it was removed to the Place des Terreaux by order of Collot d'Herbois, because he lodged there, and wished to enjoy the sight of the heads falling as he sat at breakfast. So few persons, however, were found with sympathetic feelings, that many were driven from this place, because they could not bear to be in the way of such a scene of horror. The constant effusion of blood occasioned a smell, which rendered the place absolutely noxious; it was exactly like the shambles. Added to this, the blood sometimes overflowed the kennels, so that it ran in at the cellar windows of the houses. ....

Those who fell by the guillotine or fusillade,—were above four thousand in number. The first on the list was a girl only fourteen years of age, whose crime was, that she would not discover where her father was concealed. ....

Before the revolution every inhabitant of the city, a little above the class of the poor, had his country house, whither he regularly went on Sundays and holidays. But the hand of derestation has not spared the country any more than the town; many houses have been entirely demolished, others extremely injured. The avenues of trees about them, the delight of every Frenchman, were condemned to be cut down as plantations of luxury, and the sentence was executed upon many: *parterres*, jets d'eau, every thing which could be construed into an object of luxury was laid in ruins.

The history of the fusillades at Lyons is given at length by Miss P. translated from a French memoir on the subject, written by M. Delandine. But we wish she had likewise presented us with a translation of the Report made to the Convention on those tremendous massacres. This being official would have been of more value. We remember, that after the death of Robespierre, a commission was appointed by the Convention for the purpose of laying before the public the real state of *la Ville Affranchie* (as Lyons was then called in the revolutionary jargon) and one of our acquaintance, a representative, was requested to undertake the journey, but he declined it, we believe by reason of ill health—and if our recollection serves us right it was *Citoyen Isnard*, the deputy, who went down to the South, and made the Report we all—

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lude to, a copy of which we had in our possession. However, if we thought our countrymen needed further warning against the evils of *soi-disant* Reform, we should recommend the circulation of M. Delandine's narrative at a cheap rate. We have only room for a single anecdote, which derives peculiar interest from the celebrity of the parties whom it concerned.

The same beauty which had fascinated the heart of Tallien, had made no slight impression on that of Robespierre; but, while Tallien's vows were accepted and returned with equal warmth by the object of them, Robespierre's advances were rejected with disdain. His love slighted, soon gave way to thirst of vengeance, and Madame Tallien was by his order seized, thrown into prison, and condemned with thirty-two others, to the guillotine. The proceedings against her were conducted with so much secrecy and dispatch, that Tallien did not know she had been judged till the morning on which she was to be executed; and never suspecting how matters were going, was preparing to reclaim her. On this morning her hair, which was remarkable for its length and beauty, had been, according to custom, cut off, that it might not be in the way of the axe. This she contrived to get into her possession, and wrapping it in a paper, on which she wrote, "*look on the inclosed, you will understand what it means; farewell for ever*;" she prevailed on a lad belonging to the prison, by the promise of a large recompense, to carry it to Tallien. The latter was at the door of the Convention when he received it: conversant as he had been with the mode of proceeding in like cases, he understood the meaning perfectly well, and the idea of saving the object of his adoration was from that moment the only one that occupied his mind. No time was to be lost; and the only measure that seemed possible to be taken was to change the course of the storm, and divert it from the head of the oppressed to that of the oppressor. Animated with this idea, he entered the Convention and denounced Robespierre. The measure of that monster's crimes was too full for numbers to be wanting to support the denunciation; the difficulty was to find a champion hardy enough to take the first step. But one word spoken was sufficient; a thousand mouths were now opened, a thousand daggers were now drawn: the tyrant with his principal adherents fell, and Madame Tallien was saved. That the man who had sent so many thousands to the guillotine should at length himself fall by it, was an act of such exemplary justice, that the public voice could not but applaud the accuser; yet public justice might perhaps

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have slumbered longer, had not Madame Tallien's life been in danger.

This story I was told at Paris by one who was well acquainted with Madame Tallien, and who assured me that such was the secret spring which at last roused Tallien into action.

It may well be supposed, that after calamities so dreadful as those which had involved the French nation, any person whose government offered a hope of tranquillity, would be hailed as a deliverer of the country. This was Buonaparte's good fortune: much was expected from him; and Miss P. travelled at a time when the hopes entertained by those who did not know him were at their height. The French populace is entitled to great allowances. The change from utter despair to the *possibilities* of hope is too enchanting to be endured with composure: had our traveller published at that time, we could not have greatly blamed her predilection; for we ourselves had hopes.

Miss P. describes the port of Marseilles in favourable terms, but adds,

It is only a port for merchant vessels; the draught of water at the entrance is not sufficient to admit a ship of war of any size; even a two-and-thirty-gun frigate could not enter unless its guns had been previously taken out: it is therefore no less secure against the inroads of an enemy than against those of the winds. The greatest depth of water within the port is about four fathom; in some places it is not more than three, and in others does not exceed two and a half.

We notice this, because, great labour has since been employed to restore the port to its former *capabilities*. Compare *Panorama*, Vol. VII. p. 967.

Personal vengeance had, certainly, a great share in promoting the atrocities which attended the revolution in France. Of this Miss P. relates several instances: some of them witness the speedy retribution of justice to the authors of such crimes; while others demonstrate that although justice long delay, yet she overtakes the guilty, at last. Among public oppressions that of forcing the conscience in religious matters, is distinguished by its atrocity; and though nothing can diminish the guilt of the murders committed by the Marseillois; yet we think the history of those brigands as arising from ecclesiastical persecution, deserves notice:

it furnishes a lesson and a warning to statesmen, the most crafty, and to politicians the most arbitrary.

From the band who, under the assumed name of Marseillais, made so distinguished a figure on the ever-memorable tenth of August, having been particularly instrumental in promoting the views of the terrorist party, it has been supposed that Marseilles was one of the towns which adhered the most firmly to that cause,—but this is a great mistake. Few of that band were really Marseillais; and the few who were so belonged to the very lowest class of the people,—there was not a person of any note or respectability among them. The troop consisted in reality of a heterogeneous mass, collected from various parts, who assumed the name of Marseillais to give themselves more importance in the eyes of the Parisians. Many of them were even from among the *Barbets* of Piedmont, a set of banditti who have long infested the fastnesses of those mountains, and who are ready at all times to join in any acts of licence and outrage.

The name of *Barbets* had its origin in the time of the Waldenses or Vaudois; and the original Barbets of Piedmont were remains of that persecuted sect, who had taken refuge among the mountainous parts of this country. The name came from *Barbo*, which, in the *patois* of Piedmont, signifies an uncle; and was applied by the Vaudois to their ministers, and in general to all persons who for their age or merit were particularly venerated by them: hence this word being often in their mouths, the name of *Barbets* was given to them. It has since been applied to the banditti who used to haunt these mountains, and who might not improbably be descendants of the religious refugees. Religious persecution has been the cause of driving many a man, originally pious and virtuous, into becoming in the end a depredator and an outlaw. Deprived of the means of gaining an honest subsistence, through the oppressive pains and penalties which governments in their wisdom have thought proper to annex to following a different persuasion from that established by law, he has thought it less dishonest to prey upon those who have preyed upon him, than to falsify what he considered as a matter of conscience towards his God.

These people continued to be the dread of the neighbourhood; and the *gens-d'armes* have been usefully employed in hunting them out from their fastnesses.

Our traveller narrates many instances of the effects of the *maximum* on the fortunes of the inhabitants of Marseilles, of the distress and scarcity produced by

that iniquitous decree, of the frauds and other consequences resulting from the depreciated value of the assignats, of the dreadful torments attendant on the reign of terror, and the astonishing submission of the people to commissioners who ordered prisoners to the guillotine by scores, before breakfast, without a trial, and merely by reading a list of their names. Some honourable exceptions too from the general apathy are narrated; together with the means employed to maintain intercourse and convey intelligence. We are peculiarly pleased with the sagacious fidelity of a dog who carried billets carefully concealed in his mouth, from home to his master in prison—"if on his entrance he found him alone, he immediately dropped the note; but if any person was with him, he kept it in his mouth till the person was gone, and then delivered it."

From a hint dropped by Miss P. we take the opportunity to suggest that an extremely curious and indeed important work might be composed on the character of Robespierre. It would involve considerations moral and philosophical, as well as national. Is it true, that he was, as Miss P. has been informed by one who knew him well, while yet an obscure individual, *naturally of a mild and gentle disposition*?—Or, was his real disposition, even then barbarous, though quiescent, because it had no opportunity of shewing itself? Or, is there such *capabilities* in the human constitution, that it readily obeys the impulse of circumstances, and acts from latent powers, merely as they are called into activity? Or, may the real disposition of an individual be so over-ruled by events, as to admit the substitution of an actual disposition directly the reverse? Or, may a species of insanity, the result of circumstances, affect those who have over-studied themselves, as well on political questions, as on others, so that the *political mania*, is a true, a literal, and not a figurative term, in relation to such persons? This lady informs us that Dubois de Crancé acknowledged (in 1800) that he believed some evil *dæmon* had possessed the rulers of France. "*Robespierre most certainly was mad for the last few months of his life—indeed, I believe we were all so.*" This may now be said with safety: but what was the language held toward

those who ventured to suggest it at the time? We remember it well: and we remember, too, that there were some (of all madmen, the most mad, surely!) who called themselves "Englishmen—Britons"—who could admire the conduct of that *virtuous dæmoniac*, now pronounced insane by his associate and abettor.

[To be continued.]

*An Exposition of the Conduct of France towards America: illustrated by Cases decided in the Council of Prizes in Paris. By Lewis Goldsmith, Notary Public. Third Edition. Pp. 133, price 3s. London: Richardson. 1810.*

WHEN a pamphlet has reached a third edition, it may fairly be presumed that the public has pretty well reviewed it. And when it is authenticated by the name of a person in the responsible office of notary public, the facts it contains, remaining unimpeached, must be considered as established. From his situation, Mr. Goldsmith is aware of the importance of obtaining and employing official documents, and he gives us abstracts, faithful we doubt not, of *twenty-six* cases in which the adjudication of American vessels by the prize courts in France, have been biassed by motives of fear, and by a mean and crooked policy, towards condemnation, although justice and equity demanded their release. Some of them are marked by unwarrantable assumptions of power according with the wishes of Buonaparte, though not published; and others were decreed against the owners, under a kind of *équivoque*, and double meaning in the terms of the imperial edicts. We do not feel ourselves greatly interested in the treatment experienced by the Americans from the Gallic chief; because we suppose that merchants who have thus suffered were mostly his partizans; and we think those were much wiser who kept aloof from his ports. We understand that he has at length proceeded so far in outrage as to confiscate all American ships that come under his power: and because there is a prospect of arrangements being established between Britain and America, he has taken the last opportunity that may offer to him, of an indiscriminate and extensive condemnation. This conduct agrees with what Mr. G. asserts; and his correctness in this in-

stance contributes to support his opinion on other expectancies. He says, that

In the year 1806, the American minister, Mr. Monroe, arrived in London for the purpose of concluding and signing a treaty of commerce with this country, jointly with Mr. Pinckney, the American resident at the court of St. James's. Buonaparte was soon apprized of this negotiation: He declared that if the American Government should conclude a treaty with Great Britain, he would immediately consider America as his enemy, and declare war against her.

This denunciation prevented the ratification of the treaty which had been actually signed in London. Mr. Goldsmith adds in a note,

Perhaps my simple assertion of this important fact, unsupported by written proof, may not carry conviction to the mind of every reader. But I appeal to every Englishman and every American who knew me in Paris, some of whom are now in London, whether they do not know that I had opportunities of information which were within the reach of but very few private individuals.

We shall merely transcribe a few facts, from this "exposition," which equally rest on the affirmation of the writer: the pamphlet deserves perusal by the friends of the emperor and king that they may know their friend; while his enemies may derive from it, additional reasons for mistrusting his most plausible protestations, and edicts.

When Buonaparte was at Bayonne in May 1808, organizing robbery and murder in Spain; an American vessel arrived at l'Orient, under a flag of truce from her own government, with dispatches for General Armstrong, and a bag of commercial letters on board, and also a messenger (Lieutenant Nourse). This vessel was to proceed immediately to England, as she had clearly a right to do as a neutral.

In the first place, the vessel was embargoed: the messenger, however, was allowed to proceed to Paris; but the dispatches were sent to the emperor, for his previous perusal, and were not till a fortnight afterwards transmitted to General Armstrong.....

In the office of the French minister for foreign affairs, there is a collection of *fac similes*, impressions of the various hand writings and arms of sovereigns, ministers, and of all distinguished men in Europe and in America. Buonaparte has neither much difficulty nor qualms of conscience to open dispatches addressed to ministers accredited to him. By such means he procured easily the surrender of Maedeburgh—a forged letter, purporting to be from the King of Prus-

sia, ordered General Kleist, the governor, to evacuate that fortress, and to join the king on the Oder! This letter was sealed with a seal resembling that of the King of Prussia. The governor was, therefore, easily imposed upon.....

To shew what degree of credit is attached in France to Buonaparte's Bulletins, the fish-women of Paris (*les femmes de la Halle*) when they call in question a person's veracity, say to them, "*Vous mentez comme un Bulletin!!!*".....

After the peace of Tilsit, Buonaparte wished to occupy the Danish islands, Zealand among the rest. Two of his naval officers, viz rear-admiral Majendie, who was in Portugal when Junot capitulated, and formerly captain of Admiral Villeneuve's ship, at the battle of Trafalgar, and Captain Bergeret, many years a prisoner of war in this country in the time of the Directory, and who was four years ago made prisoner by the British in the East-Indies and sent to France on his parole, but not exchanged to this day, were appointed commissaries to superintend the equipment of the Danish fleet: to every Danish ship there was a French captain appointed; a great number of Danish and Prussian seamen, the former taken on board of British ships, and the latter, which were prisoners of war, confined at different *dépôts* in France, were sent from thence to Copenhagen escorted by French *gens-d'armes!!!*

It will be remembered, Mr. G. affirms, "that he had opportunities of information which were within the reach of but very few private individuals." We suppose, that we are to consider this statement as connected with those opportunities. It agrees exactly with other accounts of the superabundant preparations made in the Danish dock yards, [Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1184.] and with the plans against Britain, attributed to the emperor and king. We may now, without offence, explain that our information respecting the Treaty of Tilsit, was obtained from the same foreign Diplomatist, who was one channel of conveying a copy of that treaty to this country, as well as to his own. [The circumstances by which he obtained a copy are extremely curious; but neither those nor the price he paid for his information, are relevant here]—If Mr. G. could have answered for the private understanding of the then Crown prince, now king of Denmark, with Buonaparte, he would have filled up the only remaining hiatus on which politicians who affect moderation, can hesitate or doubt.



The official documents speak for themselves. We wish Mr. G. could have given us a general view of the Americans seized, condemned and released; however more information may be expected from him, which we shall not fail to notice as soon as published. Mr. G. hints at what the public may look for, in the following terms;

A residence of eight years in the metropolis of France, an intimate acquaintance with some of the most conspicuous persons in that country, and the different situations in which I have myself been placed, have given me opportunities which few others have possessed, of collecting information on the state of society in Paris, and the politics pursued by the French government and its agents. This information I have formed a resolution of giving to the public, as soon as I can prepare it for the press; and I flatter myself I can render it interesting without betraying confidence or private friendship.

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The Fine Arts of the English School:

Illustrated by a series of highly finished Engravings, from Paintings, Sculpture, and Architecture; by the most eminent English Artists; with Historical, Descriptive and Biographical Letter-Press. Edited by John Britton, F. S. A. 1810. No. 1. containing five plates. Price large paper, Atlas 4to £1. 16s.—small paper, £1. 1s. To be continued.

How greatly is the condition of the art of engraving changed since the days of Dorigny in the last century! Then Royal munificence was called in, to support an undertaking, to which several equally considerable, are now in progress at the same time. Some indeed proceed so slowly that we, with the public, scarcely recognize their existence; others meet with rivals, and the number before us is a proof that the spirit of rivalry is a powerful spirit. This work is undertaken by artists; and after the application of so much labour and so great expence as have been consumed on these productions, we can do no less than wish those engaged in it an ample reward.

The first print is a portrait of Lord Ashburton, from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds; which, considering the difficulty of the subject, we have always regarded as a *chef d'œuvre* of skill in what is called the "making up." The physiognomy of Lord A. had so total an ab-

sence of grace or dignity, that to make a tolerable countenance, from his features, yet preserving a resemblance to them, was a task, not so much of labour, as of art, and art as inspired by good fortune. To the practised eye the picture bore witness of this; and even in the print may be discerned proofs of solicitude to render every part subservient to this main intention of the artist. This engraving is honourable to its author, Mr. Bond. The second subject, by the same engraver, is from Mr. West's picture of "Thetis, bringing the armour to Achilles." The artist has not spared for labour; but this composition demanded a greater diversity of workmanship. The third subject, is after Mr. Flaxman's sculpture, from a petition of the Lord's Prayer, "deliver us from evil". We regret exceedingly, that the basso-relievo engravings of Bartolozzi were not more thoroughly studied by the engraver employed on this plate. Neither diligence, time, nor labour has been withheld from it; yet a bolder manner would have pleased us better. For the ill-massed chains of limbs presented in this composition, the engraver is not answerable; but a proper application of *keeping* would have greatly improved the general effect. These plates are in the chalk manner intermingled with lines. The first has great depth of colour. The remaining subjects, being architecture, are engraved in the line manner; they are,—a ground plan of the Crypt of St. Paul's, very well executed, and, we doubt not, correct; also an elevation of the Western Front, a subject so difficult that we have never yet seen it adequately treated. Even Sir Christopher Wren's own drawing, which we have frequently examined, does not do it justice; and what to advise, as the building is now discoloured, we know not. We apprehend that this difficulty has been felt by Mr. Elmes, who has furnished this representation from actual measurement.

The explanatory accompaniments are, a life of Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton; an explanation of the subject, point of time, and general intention of Mr. West's picture; the same of Mr. Flaxman's sculpture, which is one of three chosen by Sir Francis Baring for a monument. The subject of St Paul's will be continued; and a history of the building, &c. we presume, may be expected, in the continuation of the work.

An Elucidation of the Veto in a threefold Address to the Public, the Catholics, and the Advocates of Catholics in Parliament. By the Rev. J. Milner, D. D. F. S. A. &c. 8vo. pp. 62. Price 2s. London: By Keating, Brown and Co. 1810.

Dr. Milner gives the following history of what transactions he has been engaged in, on this greatly controverted subject.

The truth however, is, that the writer never took upon himself to procure or to authorize any proposal at all to be made in either House of Parliament. The fact is, he was sent for up to London, by a nobleman charged with the custody of the Catholic petition, five or six days before the date above-mentioned, 25th May, 1808, and introduced by him to a certain leading member of the House of Commons, when the question was put to him, in quality of agent to the Catholic bishops, what power they would yield to the crown in future appointments to their vacant sees? His answer was, and this he repeated different times, that he had no instructions from them as to this matter, and therefore could give no pledge on their behalf concerning it: that he well knew they could not yield to a Protestant sovereign a positive power in a concern of this nature, but that he was fully persuaded they were disposed to yield a negative power; that is to say, such a power as was sufficient to prevent disloyal or seditious candidates from being consecrated: for there was not then the least question about giving security to the Protestant establishment, but barely about providing against treason and sedition. The conversation was very short and vague. The writer considered himself as barely giving information to a friendly advocate, in the same manner as he had done to Mr. Fox and other members of parliament, when the former petition in 1805 was in agitation; and he had not the most distant idea of forming any project to be offered to Parliament. The same was the meaning of a short note which the writer scribbled over in a bookseller's shop, and sent to the personage in question as he was returning home from the interview: concerning which note much misrepresentation has taken place. It was intended to explain a condition which the writer was fearful he had not sufficiently expressed in the conversation, of which conversation he considered it as a supplement, to be understood in conjunction with what had passed in it. In proof of the truth of this statement, it is proper to mention that the writer printed a paper on the very 26th May, 1808, within a few hours after the newspaper reports

of the debate on the preceding evening were published, in which he strongly protests against certain statements in those reports relative to the conversation in question, gives the same account in substance as is given now, and maintains in particular, that he did not enter into an engagement, but barely gave an opinion as to what the bishops would consent to, without the least engagement.

The Catholic bishops met in Dublin on the 14th of September 1808, when they unanimously pronounced it to be "inexpedient to introduce any alteration in the canonical mode hitherto observed in the nomination of the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland," to which decision their agent, who was then in Dublin, sincerely submitted.

The two parties, the Catholic laity, and the Protestant ministry seem to be as near to agreement, as ever they were. The political circumstances of Europe increase the difficulties of the moment; and no foresight can venture an opinion as to what a short time may render proper.

The Pope being now a prisoner, the Catholic bishops, among other resolutions, have

Resolved, that by an act of the same day with these presents, and encyclical to the R. C. churches, we have judged, concluded, and declared, that, during the public captivity of his said Holiness, and, until his freedom shall have been unequivocally manifested by some act, not merely of approbation or cession, we refuse, send back and reprobate; and, moreover, for ourselves we annul and cancel as to any effect, all briefs, or pretended briefs, bulls, or pretended bulls, rescripts, even as of his proper motion, and certain knowledge, bearing title as from his said Holiness, and purporting to be declaratory of his free, or of any resignation of the papal office; and that, during the said captivity of Pius VII. we will account the years of his pontificate, and of no other.

Resolved, that if it should please God, that his said Holiness should die, as now, a prisoner, we will continue to account the Holy See vacant, until full information and canonical proof shall be had by us of the free, canonical and due election of his successor.

The question recurs: if the present Pope, should have no successor, as *bishop of Rome*,—what step will it become the Irish Catholics to take in consequence?—As this is almost daily expected to be put to the test, by events; is not silence at present, the true policy of our western brethren? This pamphlet is of a negative description: it denies

much, but proposes nothing. Why must one proposal engross investigation? are there no others equally entitled to attention, and not less effectual to meet the wishes of all parties?

*. On the expected removal of the Holy See from Rome, our *Observanda Externa* in the present Number, contains interesting information.

The Mirror of Reform: reflecting a clear and faithful Portraiture of its Source and Objects. By an Irishman. Price 1s. Dublin, printed 1681. London reprinted, for Dutton, 1810.

Solomon speaks of sundry delights in which he indulged himself, "still acquainting his heart with wisdom;"—we wish his example had its proper influence on the generation of Modern Reformers. But, say their antagonists, they are no Solomons:—this we must be allowed to regret, as we ourselves are strong advocates for reform; and value our labours, be it known, on the aid they contribute to the general cause. The difficulty is little respecting the object, but much as to the mode of obtaining it: connecting also adequate security that the object professed, and no other, shall be attained; without incurring a risque of substituting *revolution* for *reform*, as France has done. The manner of accomplishing this intention, has perplexed the wisest, the greatest, and the best of British statesmen. We see no means of removing it, at present: more favourable times may come; when that may be done calmly, and progressively, which if attempted prematurely or suddenly, may prove fatal. Similar considerations we presume, have influenced the worthy editor of this little tract. He found in the reasonings it contains, much which he thought applicable to the present period; and he has added notes from some of our best writers, which manifest and justify their attachment to the constitution of these realms, and to the Sovereign as the chief officer of that constitution. We have ruminated on the questions, wherefore is the populace of Britain so uninformed on the true principles of the British government? and by what means may they be better taught? Is the wish, that every Englishman should know his duty to God, to his Country, to

his King, and to his countrymen, nothing more than

the constant hectic of a fool?

or is it fact, as some affirm, that not want of information, but want of integrity and uprightness, is the cause of those explosions of party rage, which disgrace and detriment this kingdom? Whatever be the cause, we regret the effect; and submit to the true friends of their country, the duty of considering what are the best means to moderate those excesses, and thereby to avert consequences, which, though they might gratify a few, would involve the nation at large in guilt, misery, and ruin.

A Genuine Guide to Health; or, Practical Essays on the most approved Means of preserving Health, and preventing Diseases. By T. F. Churchill, M. D. Small 8vo. Pp. 300. Price 4s. B. Crosby and Co. London: 1810.

WE transcribe a part only of the long title to this volume. The intention of the author, is, we doubt not, to give much good advice in a small compass. If it were a medical work designed for medical men, we should describe it, as containing little but what we were previously well acquainted with. It is rather intended as cautionary to the public. Some parts of it are addressed to the rising generation, especially, and nearly concern them; though not of a nature to be more than alluded to here. This being a "*Genuine Guide to Health*," we consulted it in the first place, for what might be applicable to our own case: the doctor's opinion and advice is correct.

Men of letters are, of all men, those who sit the most and think the most, and on these accounts are the most sickly and unhappy; for if study be united with a want of exercise, it then becomes doubly prejudicial to health, and will, if long persisted in, infallibly ruin the strongest constitution. It never fails to destroy the appetite and impair the digestion; and head-aches, costiveness, flatulence, cruditities, apoplexy, palsy, &c. are the certain consequences.

Much the same cautions are given to the commercial world:

Those who are anxious for health, should lay themselves under an absolute necessity of walking or riding a certain distance every

day, and although the effeminacy of the present day precludes them from engaging in any of the more laborious occupations which were in vogue among our ancestors, yet such as can be prevailed on to employ a portion of their time in gardening, agriculture, &c. instead of spending so much of it in commercial and studious pursuits, will find it much to their advantage.

The beau monde are not forgotten; and those who value a fine complexion, may take a hint from the following observations:

The exposure to the vicissitudes of the atmosphere has been considered in the beau monde as greatly inimical to the beauty of a fine complexion; but this, if admissible, is not the only cause of the evil: a laborious life, or excess of pleasure, too much sleep, or too frequent watchings, too intense application, or the languor of a life of indolence or apathy, melancholy and violent passions; as grief, fear, anxiety, envy, &c. are all equally prejudicial to the rosy tint of beauty, efface its blooming colour and diminish its lustre. On the contrary, a life of prudence and regularity, easy and varied occupations, benevolent, exalted, generous affections, the exercise of virtue, with that inward satisfaction which is the precious reward of it; such are the causes which preserve a flexibility of the organs, a free circulation, a perfect state of all the functions, whence results health as well as beauty.

Evil habits of any kind once acquired and established by custom, are not easily amended, among which none is more difficultly subdued than that of indolence, the general effect of which is to weaken the tone of the solids, and deprave all the animal functions. Custom is second nature, and a person may so habituate himself to this vice, till at last it is only with pain and reluctance that he can be prevailed upon to move from his seat. He perhaps forms a resolution of going out at this time, and that time, but when the period arrives, he wants firmness to put it into execution: "*Procrastination is the thief of time*;" he puts off that which he should do to-day till to-morrow, but when to-morrow comes, he readily avails himself of the most trivial excuse for avoiding it.

Works of this description should appear from time to time, in the plainest garb, in order to supply the services of their predecessors, now antiquated by lapse of years; and to renew those efforts for the public good, which are the honour of the genuine medical professor.

Flowers of Literature for 1808-1809, or Characteristic Sketches of Human Nature and Modern Manners. By F. W. Blagdon, Esq., continued annually. Pp. 450. Price 6s. Crosby and Co. London: 1810.

This is the seventh volume of a work which has met with considerable acceptance from the public. Nearly the whole edition of one of the volumes was consumed in a conflagration at the printing-office where it was executed, about two years ago; and in reporting on the present, we have in view the reminding of those among our readers who possess the earlier parts of the work, of the opportunity of completing their copies from a succeeding edition. To those to whom the work is new, it may be described as a compilation of the most agreeable and interesting papers, in the opinion of the editor, which during the course of the years 1808-1809 appeared in various publications. The introduction presents a review or character of the literary productions of the time; and this, though slight, is creditable to the talents and discernment of the writer. From a volume, itself composed by selection, (the *Panorama* has contributed its share,) we can select but little as a specimen; and indeed, articles so dissimilar afford no opportunity of forming a judgment on the whole, by extracts.—The following *trials* of instinct, manifesting at the same time the superiority of reason, we presume may, without impropriety, be added to that noticed of the same bird, in *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 941.

On almost every house in Valencia there is a *patomar*, or dove-cote,* in some of which may be seen thousands of pigeons of every kind and of every colour.

Of these the *raza pigeon* (*Columba totilarita* of Linnæus) are the most remarkable for their attachment to their home; a quality which has given rise to the *trials*, as they are called, and has occasioned them to be made use of as couriers.

The *raza pigeon* in general returns to its home, not only from a distance of ten or twelve leagues, but even after an interval of two or three years. As this instinct, how-

* These dove-cotes are small quadrangular towers of different heights and dimensions, which are built on the flat roofs, and are often fitted up with great elegance.

ever, is not equally strong and permanent in all, this circumstance has given occasion to a number of trials, on which considerable wagers are laid, and which are a subject of universal interest and enthusiasm.

These trials are made in the following manner: two persons furnish a like number of pigeons, four weeks old. These are put into a separate dove-cote, where they are supplied with an abundance of food, and are left perfectly quiet for four or five days.

Scarcely have they become a little used to their new habitations, when they are daily driven out, for some hours by force; and this practice is continued for a fortnight. They are then carried to the distance of a league in a cage, where they are all at once set at liberty, and as their instinct is put to the proof, the person of whose pigeons the greatest number find their way home, is naturally the winner. If the number should prove equal, the same exercises as before, are repeated for a few days, and preparations are made for a second trial. In case this should not prove decisive, the same mode of proceeding is resorted to for a third, fourth, and even fifth time; but always at a greater distance, and often as far as twelve leagues. The dangers from birds of prey cannot make any difference, as the pigeons of one party are exposed to them equally with those of the other.

Another kind of trial is made with whole flights and even in the midst of the cities. To this end two neighbours drive out at the same time all their pigeons, so that they cannot fail to be intermingled. To increase the confusion, both parties, assisted by their neighbours, make all the noise they can, by clapping their hands, rattling, shouting, and firing guns, by which the two flights are thoroughly mixed with each other, and almost every pair is dispersed and separated. Now comes the moment of the trial, and the decision of a thousand wagers. When the confusion of the two flights is at the highest, each proprietor suddenly recalls their birds to their cote with the usual signal.

The whole cloud of pigeons is now seen wheeling round and round, and separating at first into two small groups, that gradually form two large bodies, each of which repairs to its accustomed habitation.

As some of the birds belonging to either one or the other division, are always slower and less sagacious than the rest, one of the owners cannot fail to lose. Such of his pigeons as find their way into their neighbour's cote, must be redeemed before the end of twenty-four hours, at an established rate apiece, or they are considered as good prizes.

With respect to the carrier pigeons, the mode of proceeding is nearly the same as in the east. Round the right leg of one of those raza pigeons, trained for the purpose, is rolled

a billet folded up in a narrow slip, and the bird is set at liberty. She flies straight home with incredible velocity, suffers herself to be caught without difficulty, and in two or three days is carried back to her former station.

On important occasions, these carrier pigeons are sometimes of great utility. In the last war, short dispatches were now and then transmitted by this conveyance, the speed of them being generally seven or eight leagues in the space of forty-three, and fifty minutes.

The editor assures us that the majority of the portraits (five) prefixed by way of frontispiece to this volume, are originals.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

ANTIQUITIES.

Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire is about to be reprinted in two folio volumes, illustrated by nearly two hundred engravings.

BIOGRAPHY.

Dr. Stock's Life of Dr. Beidooes is in the press. It will comprise an analytical account of the doctor's numerous writings, both published and unpublished.

CHEMISTRY.

A new edition of Dr. Henry's Chemistry is in the press. As the late grand discoveries of Mr. Davy have wrought extraordinary changes in the science, the present edition will extend to two volumes, and may be considered almost as a new work.

COMMERCE.

At press, a chronological account of the commerce of England from the restoration to 1810, distinguishing the years of war, by George Chalmers, Esq. F. R. S. S. A. on a board to hang up, or in a case for the pocket 3s 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Proposals are issued by Boydell and Co. Mr. Wilkie and Mr. Burnet; for publishing by subscription an engraving from the celebrated picture of the *Blind Fidler* painted by Mr. Wilkie, to be engraved in the line manner by Mr. Burnet; the size is to be 24 by 19 inches, it is intended to publish the print in as short a time as the nature of such an engraving will admit of and to deliver the prints in the strict order of subscription.

JURISPRUDENCE.

John Turner, Esq. of the Middle Temple, is preparing a new work on Conveyancing; to consist of a collection of modern precedents, with notes and illustrations, and a practical introduction on the language and structure of conveyances.

MATHEMATICS.

A new edition of the translation of Euler's Elements of Algebra, corrected and enlarged, will appear in the course of this month.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

In a few days will be published in octavo Surgical Observations: part 2, on the Origin and Treatment of Pseudo, Syphilitic Diseases, and on the Diseases of the Urethra, by John Abernethy, F.R.S. Part 1 of this work contains Observations on the constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases and Aneurisms, price 7s. boards.—Under the title of Surgical observations will be republished in succession with considerable additions, Part 3, containing Observations on Injuries of the Head and miscellaneous Subjects, Part 4, Observations on Chronic Abscesses and Tumors, which are in the press and in considerable forwardness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. G. Cumberland of Bristol has in the press two volumes of original Tales. He is also preparing for publication a work with sixty plates, on the principles of the Composition of the Ancients.

Preparing for the press, (by permission,) and will be published in next October term, Cambridge; Problems used in the Senate House from 1801 to 1810 inclusive, properly arranged and correctly taken from the Cambridge University Calendar.

Shortly will be published in quarto; Philosophical Essays, by Dugald Stewart, F.R.S.E.D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

The Rev. Wm. Beloe has put to press the fifth volume of his Anecdotes of Literature.

Dr. Nathan Drake has in the press, in four octavo volumes, the Gleaner; consisting of essays from scarce or neglected periodical papers, with an introduction and notes.

NOVELS.

Mr. Dallas is going to reprint Perceval, Aubrey, and the Morlands, in a compressed, uniform manner, in six volumes: to which he means to add another volume containing Poems, Dramas, and Moral Essays.

To be published this month in 4 vol. 12mo. The Forest of Montalbano, by the Author of Santo Sebastiano and Romance of the Pyrenees.

POETRY.

Joseph Harpur, LL.B. has nearly ready for publication, an Essay on the Principles of Philosophical Criticism, applied to Poetry.

POLITICS.

Lord Kenyon will very shortly publish his Sentiments on the Roman Catholic Question.

STATISTICS.

In the press in one large volume, medium octavo, price twelve shillings, an Estimate of the comparative Strength of Great Britain; and the Losses of her Trade, from every War since the Revolution; with an Introduction of previous History; a new Edition corrected and continued to 1810, by George Chalmers, F.R.S.S.A. Author of Caledonia, &c.

Preparing for publication, Natural and Political observations and conclusions upon the State and Condition of England 1696, by Gregory King, Esq. Lancaster Herald, with a Life of the Author: by George Chalmers, Esq.

THEOLOGY.

In a few days will be published in 8vo. a new edition of an Inquiry into the Divine Missions of John the Baptist and Jesus Christ, so far as

they can be proved from the circumstances of their Birth and their Connexion with each other. To which are prefixed, Arguments in Proof of the Authenticity of the Births of John and Jesus, contained in the two first chapters of the Gospels, of St. Matthew and St. Luke. By William Bell, D.D. Prebendary of St. Peter's, Westminster.

A third and last volume of "the Temple of Truth," is in the press, under the title of "Additional Studies," and may be expected in the course of next month.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Mr. Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland is expected to appear in a few days.

TRAVELS.

Preparing for publication in two volumes 8vo. with a Portrait of the Author: The Travels of Mirza Abu Talib Khan (commonly called the Persian Prince) in Asia, Africa and Europe, during the years 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1802. Written by Himself in the Persian Language, and translated by Charles Stewart, Esq.

MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

BIOGRAPHY.

Illustration of the Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer. Collected from authentic documents. By the Rev. H. J. Todd, M.A.F.S.A. with a portrait of Chaucer, copied from the illuminated manuscript of the Canterbury Tales in the possession of the Marquis of Stafford, and with Engravings of the Tombs of Gower and Chaucer as they now stand, 8vo. 15s.

The Life of Torquato Tasso, comprising a Historical and Critical Account of his Writings; with incidental Notices of his Literary Contemporaries. By John Black, with portraits, 2 vol. 4to. £3 3s.

The Life of Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, compiled from Original Manuscripts, By M. L. F. De Bausset, formerly Bishop of Alais, &c. &c. translated from the French, by William Mudford. Embellished with an elegant Portrait, 2 vol. 8vo. 18s.

The Life of Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, Author of Telemachus, &c. post 8vo. 7s.

BOTANY.

An Introduction to the Linnean Classification of Plants, illustrated by Engravings: to which is added a Glossary, and the Latin terms of Linnaeus with the corresponding English words. By Henry Wyburn, 12mo. 5s.

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PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum :

Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Wednesday, May 2, this Society held their sixth anniversary at the Old London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The right hon. Lord Teignmouth, president of the society, read from the chair a report of proceedings during the last year, which contained a variety of interesting information relative to the success of the institution both at home and abroad. It appears that it has now produced three societies on the continent of Europe, and the same number in the United States of America, on a principle similar to its own : and that, as well through these, as through individuals and other bodies, it is largely promoting the circulation of the scriptures in different parts of the world. Its success within the United Kingdom has also been very considerable. Numerous auxiliary institutions, in aid of its funds, and in furtherance of its object, have been established in England, Scotland, and Ireland : in England—at Birmingham, Reading, Nottingham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Penryn, Leeds, Manchester, Leicester, Bristol, Sheffield, Kendal, Hull, &c. In Scotland—the Greenock and Port Glasgow, the Edinburgh, the East Lothian, and the Scottish bible societies : in Ireland—the Hibernian, and the Cork bible societies, and several branches from the former in Limerick, Belfast, Dungannon, New Ross, Tallymore, &c. The parent institution has also been greatly assisted by individual, congregational, and other contributions : among which, more than £2000 were enumerated as transmitted from the Glasgow and other Presbyteries during the last year. Some extracts of correspondence were read, conveying very affecting intelligence respecting the successful dispersion of the scriptures both by sea and land, and among Roman Catholics as well as Protestants ; but for these, and other particulars, we must refer to the Report itself ; which, with the correspondence, list of subscribers, &c. will, as speedily as possible, be issued from the depository, 169, Fleet-street. Very impressive addresses were delivered by the president, the secretaries, Mr. Wilberforce, and other gentlemen. The attendance was numerous beyond all former example, and truly respectable. Among the company present, and who took a share in the business of the day, were, beside the president, the Bishops of Salisbury, Saint David's, and Cloyne, the Rev. Dr. Blackburne, warden of Manchester, Lord Henniker, Sir Alexander Johnstone, Messrs. Wilberforce, Babin- gton, &c. The Bishop of Durham being

prevented by indisposition from giving his usual attendance, expressed his regret in a letter, which was read from the chair. The names of the Bishops of Clogher, and of Cloyne, were announced as additional vice-presidents. On the whole, the transactions of the day excited and maintained a deep interest in the numerous assembly, which appeared to be of one heart and of one soul ; and the meeting terminated in a manner which promises to extend and consolidate the influence of this highly important and beneficial institution.

OCCASIONAL REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.

The expenses attendant on the society's prosecutions, since the last printed Report, have been so heavy in comparison with the amount of the sub-criptions received, that the committee have on that account been reluctantly obliged to postpone for a considerable length of time the present publication.

The efforts of the society to enforce the observation of the sabbath have been manifested extensively throughout the metropolis and its vicinity. The prosecutions reluctantly resorted to by the society, have amounted to nearly 600. The law has also been enforced through the aid of the society, in districts not within the limits of its plan : Epsom, Ewell, Watford, Windsor, Hammersmith, Turnham Green, Chiswick, and Brentford.

At the suggestion and by the assistance of the society, the master butchers of St. James's, St. Margaret's Westminster, St. John's Westminster, Lambeth, St. Luke's Middlesex, and Newport markets, and the markets in the liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents, have formed an association for the purpose of preventing the sale of meat on Sundays, and in order to enforce their regulations, they form committees among themselves, the members of which in rotation visit their respective markets weekly, and report the result of their inspections, on which are founded such prosecutions against offenders as appear necessary. Once every month deputations from all the market committees meet for the purpose of conference. By these means, the most hardened and obdurate delinquents have been brought to obedience, after attempting in vain to frustrate the united efforts of this association.

Many facts have been ascertained respecting fortune-tellers, establishing the very pernicious application of their pretended art to the moral and political corruption of the lower classes ; several notorious offenders have been prosecuted to conviction : Powell, one of them, had been four times committed for this offence, but had only been tried twice, by which means he escaped the severer sen-

tence of the law; otherwise the country would have been freed from an offender who, as appeared by his papers that were seized, had made use of his art for purposes so wicked, that their recital (if decency did not forbid it) would excite general surprise and horror. Yet was the cause of this pestilential character most strenuously advocated by several of the London papers!

The society having obtained information of a very extensive manufacture of obscene and blasphemous drawings and toys by the French prisoners at Norman Cross, a communication thereof was immediately made to the commissioners of the Transport Board. The thanks of the commissioners were soon after transmitted to the committee for their information respecting this traffic, which before was entirely unknown to them, and assurances were given that effectual measures should immediately be resorted to for putting a stop to such abominable practices, by sending the prisoners found guilty of such nefarious offences on board the prison-ships into solitary confinement. The rage of their fellow prisoners was so great against the delinquents, as having occasioned the trade of the prison to be stopped, that it required force to prevent their being murdered. One man was almost killed. They were immediately removed.

In the Autumn of the year 1807, a correspondence took place between some of the committee and a subscriber to the society resident at Brighton, on the expediency of endeavouring, at least, to put a stop to the very indecent and injurious practice of public bathing before the houses on the East and West Cliff, in that place.

This committee afforded every information in their power, as to the law upon the subject, and the best means to be used in order to prevent a continuance of so great and growing an evil. A special meeting of the inhabitants was called. A committee was formed, and a fund raised to carry into execution certain resolutions which were passed for the above purposes. The committee so appointed gave public notice by means of printed hand-bills, and public advertisements, that whoever should be found thus offending should be proceeded against according to law.

A young man, a native of the town, persisted in bathing within view of the houses, and on being remonstrated with at different times, he replied, "that the sea was free, and he would bathe where and when he pleased." He was tried at Horsham on Tuesday, March 22, 1809, and received sentence—that he should find security for his good behaviour for two years, with a fine of £20 if he committed the same crime again, and also be subject to be brought up to the Court of King's Bench for further punishment.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

May 9, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (as president) dined with the governors of that institution, in the great room of the hospital, it being the annual court, held for the election of its officers under the charter.—H. R. H. was accompanied by Lords Erskine and Keith, Mr. Garrow, General Turner, and Colonel Bloomfield, and was met there by the Bishop of Chester, Lord Eardley, Sir R. Poole, Messrs. Taylor, Morris, Simeon, Kingston, and several other members of parliament; and a select, though not numerous company, it being supposed, that His Royal Highness would rather prefer a small party.

Colonel Cox, as treasurer, was in the chair, His Royal Highness preferring, at his first attendance, to be considered as a visitor. After dinner, "*Non Nobis*," was sung with great and solemn effect by Messrs. Elliot, Leet, and others.

Immediately after dinner, the children were introduced, and walked round the room, which had a great effect on his Royal Highness and his noble visitors; and being placed at the lower end of the room, sang "God save the King," in which his Royal Highness took a conspicuous part.

On his Royal Highness's health being drank, as president, he returned thanks in an elegant address, in which he enlarged on the good effects that must result to society from a system so well regulated. He noticed the handsome manner in which he had been elected their president; paid a very high compliment to the Bishop of Chester for the sermon* he had so emphatically delivered on a late occasion, which he said was very appropriate; declaring his intention of forwarding the views and promoting the welfare and prosperity of the hospital to the utmost of his power. He paid many high and justly due compliments to the treasurer (whose health was afterwards drank with enthusiasm), and concluded by giving as a toast, "Prosperity to the Foundling Hospital."

His Royal Highness recommended to the noble and honourable personages present to become stewards at the next anniversary dinner, declaring his intention of taking the chair on that occasion; and Lords Erskine and Eardley, Messrs. Garrow, Taylor, M'Mahon, and other distinguished characters immediately enrolled their names.

On his health being drank, the Bishop of Chester returned thanks in a very pointed and suitable address; and after noticing the elegant and handsome compliments paid him by the illustrious personage present, declared he should ever look back on it as the proudest day he had lived.

* For an account of this sermon, see page 89, of our present volume.

His Royal Highness did not depart till a late hour, and the day concluded with the utmost harmony and decorum; and we may truly say this was a proud day for the hospital.

One of the toasts given on this occasion, was, "The Constitution of Old England, and may it last while there is one Briton left to fight for it!" The health of the Judges was given by the Prince.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND.

May 16th, the patrons of the Literary Fund had their annual dinner at the Freemason's Tavern, in Great Queen Street. The Duke of Somerset (the President) took the chair about six o'clock. After the cloth was removed "Non nobis Domine" was finely sung. A glee composed by Mr. Shield, was afterwards sung with great effect. The toasts were—

The King, with three times three.—The Queen and the Royal Family.—The Prince of Wales, our Royal Patron, with three times three.—Prosperity to the Literary Fund, with three times three.

Mr. Fitzgerald, at the request of the President, then recited the following address, written by himself. The next toast was—

Mr. Fitzgerald's health and thanks to him.

The Earl of Chichester gave—

The President, with three times three.—The Vice-President (Lord Moira) ditto.—The Founder (Mr. David Williams), and better health to him.—The Navy and Army.—The Stewards.

Mr. Hobhouse proposed Lord Moira's health. His Lordship returned thanks, and in an elegant speech, detailed the numerous benefits which had, and would continue to result to civilized society from the Institution.

On the Duke of Somerset's retiring, Lord Moira took the chair. The report was then read, which was highly gratifying. It appeared that the capital had been increased during the last year £10,000.—Mr. Brown's ode was much applauded.

Address, by W. T. Fitzgerald, Esq.

Again we meet to celebrate the day
That beams on talents with a fostering ray,
That wakes to better hope the care-worn mind,
From cold neglect disgusted with mankind!
With powers superior to the gen'ral throng,
Enrich'd by science, and in judgement strong;
Grac'd by each Muse, with splendid wit adorn'd,
If poor—their proud Possessor still is scorn'd!
This makes his gen'rous heart in secret bleed,
And sooner perish than confess his need;
Casts o'er the May of life a wintry gloom,
Or drives the MANIAC headlong to the tomb!
But 'tis to you that genius must repair,
With all his wretched Family of care!
With all his nicer feelings which, repress'd,
Fever the brain, and agonize the breast!
You, though the world desert him, will impart
A ray of comfort to his aching heart.

With many Winters heavy on his head,
The mind surviving, but its vigour fled,
We look in vain to meet our FOUNDER here,
While pensive recollection starts the tear!

Yet, as THE OAK, in starchy green decay,
We hope to see him many a future day,
And like that tree, by Time a RUIN made,
Regard THE RELIC for its former SHADE!*
With humble efforts, but with honest pride,
For many a year I labour'd by his side,
Proud in the cause, and eager to protect,
Learning from want, and Genius from neglect.
To you some future Bard shall make appeal
In loftier verse—but not with warmer zeal,
Not with a mind more ardent to sustain
The sufferer drooping under grief and pain;
Not with a hand more active to defend
Some outcast CHATTERTON, without a friend;
And with fraternal renovating care
Snatch the poor orphan from the last despair.
Had JOHNSON's friend, unhappy SAVAGE, found
Such balm to heal a lacerating wound;
Such patronage to soothe, and to assuage
The dread inflictions of a mother's rage;
That mind oppression rendered callous, wild!
Mildness had made as docile as a child;
Repentant tears had fill'd the Poet's eye,
Warm'd him to life, or taught him how to die,
While virtue call'd him to her pure embrace
And sav'd a son of genius from disgrace.

UNHAPPY SHADES from realms of night appear,
And bless the worth that is concentr'd here!
That seeks the cell where drooping misery lies,
To set the glass of hope before his eyes:
That worth that fosters what the world neglect,
And without insult, knows how to protect;
That gen'rous worth which form'd the noble plan,
To aid the sufferer, not degrade the man!
Then to your awful bowers again repair,
And tell THE MUSE's pensive victims there,
That your sad fate no future Bard shall find,
For JUSTICE reigns once more among mankind,
And that proscribed no longer from its birth,
GENIUS shall cease to be a curse on earth!
IMAGINATION's sons shall droop no more,
Like plants exotic on a barren shore,
Where the ungrateful soil condemns to death
Those flowers engender'd by celestial breath!
The unfetter'd Muse to noblest flights shall rise,
Through æther soar, and claim her kindred skies!
Or, with a patriot zeal for ENGLAND's cause,
Inspire her sons to vindicate her Laws.
O'er BRITISH RIGHTS a sacred Ægis spread,
Or dart her lightnings at the TRAITOR's head,
Tear from his treacherous face the mask away,
And blast his TREASONS with the light of day.
Though the storm blackens, and the whirlwind
blows,

BRITANNIA bids defiance to her foes:

* It will be gratifying to the Friends of the LITERARY FUND to be informed, that THE FOUNDER of this Society is recovering slowly from a most severe malady that threatened his life.

Firmly she stands and every danger braves,
As her bold cliffs repel the raging waves:
Ne'er shall her fields by foreign arms be press'd,
THE FOE that threatens is within her breast;
By other hands too GREAT, too STRONG to fall,
SECURE AT HOME, she might defy them all!
Be it THE MUSE's task, and watchful care,
To point the danger that lies hidden there;
To shew that party rage to ruin leads;
The children suffer, and the parent bleeds;
While the MALIGNANT TYRANT sees with joy,
THAT COUNTRY, which his arms could ne'er destroy,

In home bred quarrels waste her mighty power!
Victim to every faction of the hour!
By HEAVEN with FREEDOM BLESS'D, and EQUAL LAWS,

All hearts should vibrate in BRITANNIA's cause!
Oh! would her sons DOMESTIC FEUDS forego,
And feel no rancour but against THE FOE!
Would they CORRUPTION's poison'd draught
above!

Make PRIVATE INTEREST yield to PUBLIC LOVE;
And, every base, and jealous feeling past,
Unite in ONE GREAT FAMILY at last!—
The TYRANT then might impotently hate
THE QUEEN of ISLES! INVINCIBLE! as GREAT!
Though all his gloomy thoughts the ruin plan
Of ENGLAND—last retreat of FREEBORN MAN!
Vain would a SIEGE of NATIONS plot her fall,
Her power would rise superior to them all!
And like proud TENERIFFE's majestic form,
COMMAND THE OCEAN, AND DEFY THE STORM!

THEATRICAL FUND.

The benefit given by the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, as mentioned in our last, page 91, we have had the pleasure of being informed, netted a thousand pounds.

DIDASCALIA.

Nothing new deserving of Report has occurred in the Dramatic World.—Circumstances have obliged us to postpone our intended Remarks on the Italian Opera to our next,—preferring *Britons to Italians*, we insert the following prophetic lines relative to England and France.

GREAT BRITAIN AS IT IS.

Written by Thomson, upwards of sixty Years ago.
And what, my thoughtless Sons! should fire you more

Than when your well earn'd Empire of the Deep
The least beginning Injury receives?
What better Cause can call your Lightning forth?
Your Thunder wake? your dearest Life demand?
What better Cause, than when your Country sees
The sly Destruction at her Vitals aim'd?

For, oh! it much imports you, 'tis your all,
To keep your Trade entire, entire the Force
And Honour of your Fleets; o'er that to watch,
Ev'n with a Hand severe, and jealous Eye.
In Intercourse be gentle, generous, just,
By Wisdom polish'd, and of Manners fair;
But on the Sea be terrible, untam'd,
Unconquerable still; let none escape,
Who shall but aim to touch your Glory there....
Then ardent rise! oh! great in Vengeance rise!
O'erturn the Proud; teach Rapine to restore;
And as you ride sublimely round the World,
Make every Vessel stoop, make every State
At once their Welfare and their Duty know.
This is your Glory; this your Wisdom; this
The native Power for which you were design'd
By Fate, when Fate design'd the firmest State
That e'er was seated on the subject Sea;
A State alone where Liberty should live
In these late Times, this Evening of Mankind,
When Athens, Rome, and Carthage, are no more!

The World almost in slavish Sloth dissolv'd.
For this these Rocks around your Coast were thrown;

For this your Oaks, peculiar harden'd, shoot
Strong into sturdy Growth; for this your Hearts
Swell with a sullen Courage, growing still
As Danger grows; and Strength and Toil for this
Are liberal pour'd o'er all the fervent Land.
Then cherish this, this unexpensive Power,
Undangerous to the Public, ever prompt,
By lavish NATURE thrust into your Hand;
And, unencumber'd with the Bulk Immense
Of Conquests, whence huge Empires rose and fell
Self-crush'd, extend your Reign from Shore to Shore,

Where'er the Wind your high Behests can blow,
And fix it deep on this eternal Base.
For should the sliding Fabric once give way,
Soon slacken'd quite, and past Recovery broke,
It gathers Ruin as it rolls along,
Steep-rushing down to that devouring Gulf
Where many a mighty Empire buried lies!!!

FRANCE AS IT IS.

Written by Thomson, upwards of sixty Years ago.

And should the big redundant flood of Trade,
In which ten thousand thousand Labours join
Their several Currents, all the boundless Tide
Rolls in a radiant Deluge o'er the Land,
Should this bright Stream, the least infected,
point

Its Course another way, o'er other Land,
The various Treasure would resistless pour,
Ne'er to be won again; its ancient Tract
Left a vile Channel, desolate, and dead,
With all around a miserable Waste!!!

Britannia, line 165 to 226.

EXPEDITION TO THE SCHELDT.

FURTHER PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE TOWN OF FLUSHING, THE ISLAND OF WALCHEREN, AND THE PROVINCE OF ZEALAND. [Resumed from p. 18.]

Our readers would perceive by the abrupt termination of the article respecting the expedition to the Scheldt, inserted in our last number, that we gave place to the work of M. van Dyskhoorn, in preference to further Excerpta from the official papers presented to Parliament. We communicated with readiness the testimony of an enemy, who seems to be a man of sense and observation; especially as we presumed that no other publication would be able to avail itself of his narrative. This presumption has been justified. We now proceed to select some further particulars, as stated to Parliament, which are not only interesting at the present moment, but proper to be recorded for future information.

We have already noticed the very small space of time which intervened between the report of the army's being in good health, and being struck by disease; we believe that in point of *suddenness*, this case is unprecedented. The correspondence of Mr. Webb, the inspector of the hospitals furnishes the following remarkable circumstances.

27th August, 1809.—The troops in the island of South Beveland continued very healthy until about a week ago.—On the 24th instant, Mr. Grant first mentioned that *some cases of fever* had occurred; *on the following day* he reported the number at the different ports to be *very considerable*, and stated the same at head quarters, for the information of the commander of the forces.

Thus in the course of a *single day* is the alarm taken;—the cases are augmented from "*some*" to a "*very considerable number*;" and report is made to head-quarters, in consequence, by the medical attendant!

20th August, 1809.—During the time the operations were carrying on against Flushing, *very few men were attacked by disease* of any kind; within these few days, however, each of the regiments has had upon an average from *six to eight men* attacked with fever, which is of the simple continued form, and *unattended by any extraordinary symptoms*.

As the body of the army is about to pass South Beveland, and under circumstances which will not admit of their being encum-

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bered with baggage, a considerable number of men (about 150) must be received into hospitals.

By the articles of the capitulations of Ter-Vare and Flushing, it has been agreed that the French medical officers are to look to this department for supplies of every kind, which will be great, *as they have upwards of six hundred sick* in this place and at Flushing.

Stating the French force at 6,000 men, this number of *sick*, 600, gives one in ten, of troops accustomed to the island.

The unhealthy season in this province commences, as I am informed, about the middle of August, and continues until the latter end of October.—The endemics are remittant and most obstinate intermittent fevers.—Among the inhabitants, the former almost always degenerates into the latter, which is cured only by large and frequently repeated doses of bark and other powerful tonics.—The intermittents are chiefly of the tertian, though sometimes of the quartan type, and they often continue for many weeks together.—The mortality is never very considerable.

The fever which affects the British soldiers assumes at present a continued form, and a *very great proportion of the cases are slight*; some however are of a more serious nature, and several have put on symptoms decidedly typhoical.

Appearances strongly indicate that the army, if allowed to remain inactive in this swampy country, will soon be very sickly.

Sir John Pringle in his *Observations on the Disease of the Army*, part i. chapter 7. page 58, remarks, "that Commodore Mitchell's squadron which lay all this time at anchor in the channel between South Beveland and the Island of Walcheren (in both which places the distemper raged), was neither afflicted with fever nor flux, but amidst all that sickness enjoyed perfect health; a proof that the moist and putrid air of the marshes was dissipated and corrected before it could reach them; and that a situation open to the wind is one of the best preservatives against the diseases of a neighbouring low and marshy country." This was during the campaigns of 1742 to 1748.

The very same occurrence distinguished the states of the navy and the army, as to sickness and health, in the expedition of 1809. While the troops on shore were falling sick, the Admiral was publicly congratulating all on ship-board on their exemption from disease.

Water in Walcheren.

There were wells in the island; I never heard the complaint of want of water.

M

I heard individuals say that the water was bad; but I believe it will answer every purpose if I state that *water was sent from England, and I applied to the principal Medical Officer to know what I had better do with that water, and by his advice, I GAVE IT TO THE NAVY.*

This is part of the evidence of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote.

The conduct of British officers in general, towards places thrown into their hands by the fortune of war is as clement, as consists with the safety of the troops confided to their command. On the present occasion we desire to direct the attention of the public to the spirited and truly honourable representation of Lord Chatham, on behalf of the inhabitants of Zealand, then suffering for no fault of their own, as individuals, the inevitable distresses attendant on a seat of warfare. He writes to the ministry at home, from Middleburgh, Aug. 20.....

I am of opinion that a requisition for money, by giving bills at par (or in other words a contribution) while it would be felt as a measure of great rigour and injustice, would not be available here for the object in view, and still less in South Beveland, which is a place of no commerce, and where no specie whatever is supposed to exist. I should however not have hesitated, in obedience to His Majesty's commands, as signified by your Lordship, in making the attempt, and in enforcing a requisition for money by military execution, if I had considered the situation in which we stand to be one to which the exercise of the extreme rights of war was applicable; but it appears to me, in the present case, that when the island has submitted, and that a capitulation has been entered into, by which *all private property has been guaranteed to the inhabitants*; the levying a contribution of the nature in question would not be justifiable; and your lordship must permit me to add, that the calling upon us to act *contrary to the faith which has been pledged*, WOULD BE PLACING A BRITISH GENERAL AND A BRITISH ARMY IN A SITUATION TO WHICH THEY NEVER HAVE BEEN, AND I TRUST, NEVER WILL BE EXPOSED.

The British commissary general, Mr. Robinson, with a consideration highly humane, also pleads the cause of the suffering peasants as to the injury done them by depriving them of their cattle.

I have the honour to state that it appears to me but reasonable the price should bear a

proportion to the great demand we have made upon the inhabitants, who are not only drained of cattle, but in many instances have been obliged to give up their cows, which were of greater value to them, in supporting their families, than can be made up to them by the highest price paid for beef.*

In addition to this their horses and waggons, and drivers, have been taken from them for the conveyance of stores, &c. without any remuneration beyond their rations, and this at a time when they would otherwise be employed in their harvest.

As to giving the people bills at par, it cannot with any degree of justice be done at this moment, when all communication with the Continent is cut off; and even if those bills could find their way to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, or Hamburgh, there would be a loss of at least, 20 per cent. upon them; therefore as I have not money sufficient for the above purpose, I submit the necessity of passing bills at a fair exchange.

Notes were not negotiable in South Beveland or in Walcheren; and great inconvenience was felt in South Beveland in consequence of the want of money for the troops; and from the representations of that inconvenience Lord Chatham was induced to permit a small issue, in coin and dollars chiefly, of about £200. a regiment on account of the subsistence that would have been to have been issued upon the 24th of August, in order to remedy the pressing inconvenience.

The mode of payment adopted by the Commissariat for stock and other articles purchased for the British troops in Zealand was to pay half in money and half in bills.

If the province of Zealand had been the seat of an active commerce, and the town of Flushing had been in a prosperous state, we doubt not the readiness of our commanders to have exercised all possible lenity towards the inhabitants: but, if any credit be due to representations made by the magistrates to the British officers, neither Zealand nor Flushing has known prosperity for a long time past. The city which has been unable during six years to pay any interest on its debts, is unquestionably in a state of poverty. Allowances must be made for the tone of complaint assumed by the magistrates, in the papers they presented to their captors; the facts they contain are our object.

There is due to private individuals, the greater number of whom are inhabitants of

* Compare Paurama, Vol. VII. p. 229.

this city, the sum of 12,000 florins, for divers articles requisite and indispensably necessary to the support of this town, and furnished in the year 1808; the sum of 8,000 florins, for similar purposes for the current year; and the sum of 4,000 florins made indispensably necessary by the late siege.

This city is also indebted about 144,000 florins for six years interests due on obligations, a debt contracted at different times in the course of many years for the support of this town, the revenues of which have for many years fallen far short of its necessary expenditure.—To meet these sacred debts, the non-payment of which plunges many a father of a family into the deepest distress, and causes the total or partial ruin thereof, we have no other fund than the trifling sum of florins 6,427. 9. 8.

Moreover, we have been obliged to accumulate expences in obedience to the orders of Colonel Mosheim, to clear the streets of rubbish and filth arising from the destructive effects of the late severe bombardment, to cause to be white-washed a part of the walls on the sea-side of this town, that may serve as a land-mark to His Majesty's vessels; we have contracted other debts equally necessary, for the discharge of which we depended solely on the sum of florins 6,427. 9. 8. and this sum having been so long withheld from us, we have been obliged to advance out of our own pockets a part of the wages due to the day labourers employed, who for eight weeks past had not received any payment, and who, if such partial advance had not been made them, must, with their families, have perished for want.

In consequence of these calamities, the public officers of Flushing addressed a long memorial to the British commanding officer, in which they renew in the first place their claim to certain sums of money, found in the town chest. Secondly, say they,

We entreat your Excellency to permit us to invite your attention to another demand made on us, equally injurious to the interest of this city; we mean *that of the surrender of the Bells*, or the payment of an equivalent in money, a demand made by the commanding officer of the Royal Artillery.

The artillery officers estimated the value of these bells, in the first instance, at £2,000; but taking into consideration the sufferings of the town, they lowered their demand to £500.—The equivalent was reduced however to 100 guineas.

Those gentlemen persist in their pretensions, and although they have reduced their demand to 100 guineas, we cannot consent to it without dishonouring ourselves, and with-

out doing a material injury to our administered; and indeed where shall we find the above-mentioned sum? Our town is without finances, without resources; shall we levy a tax upon the citizens to find it? shall we raise it by a subscription? it is useless to make the attempt; our citizens are so completely ruined by the accumulated misfortunes which have befallen them in rapid succession for some years past, that their means are so far exhausted, that such a contribution lately effected in favour of the poor provided scarcely half the sum now demanded.

In respecting our churches and our hospitals, why should our bells, which are an integral part of the former, not be respected also?

A third point necessary to be brought to the knowledge of the government is, that of the works which defend this town from the encroachments of the sea; formerly, the town of Flushing received from the Dutch government the important sum of 25,000 florins yearly, to enable them to cause the necessary periodical repairs to be done, and to maintain these works in the best condition possible. The inundation of 1808, having very materially damaged them, and the contribution *not having been paid last year*, these works are in the most deplorable state, and the greatest and most immediate efforts are required to prevent a part of this city from being swallowed by the sea. Of this, nothing more is required than to order a local inspection; and we have no doubt but the result would be conformable to the details which the architect of this town has given us.

The ramparts exposed to the sea require 8,000 florins to put them in repair; the piers, jetties, and works in the front of and upon the dykes, require 2,000 florins; and finally, the quays and basins of this town cannot be repaired as they ought for less than 77,980 florins 10 sous.

To complete our misfortunes, the warehouses of this town are empty, and therefore we have no materials at hand; we generally received our necessary supply from Holland or France, but both these markets are now shut against us.

Before the cession of this city to France, its territory was much greater than it is at present, because six villages depended thereon, over which it had rights of barony, and in and to which it administered criminal justice, and which in return gave revenues to this town. It is important to the welfare of this town that the territory and jurisdiction in question should be returned to it.

The cathedral church of the Protestants alone requires the sum of 20,000 florins to put it again in repair; the Civil Hospice, an establishment which sheltered actually the

sick, infirm, orphans, and aged, excites the compassion of every one; the buildings are crippled by the balls and bombs; there is not a single room which has not suffered; the unfortunate, who inhabited them, were driven to the necessity of seeking a refuge from the intemperance of the seasons elsewhere; 20,000 florins will be wanted to re-establish these buildings. This situation, so deplorable, is nothing when compared to the daily and more urgent wants of the inhabitants of this Hospice. By the truly generous disposition of His Excellency Lord Chatham, *half a ration* of bread and meat has been granted to each per day; but is that all which they require? and yet it is all they have. Winter approaches; every thing is consumed; no provisions; no finances to procure any; no credit to assist us, because a debt of 10,000 florins opposes it;—must all these unfortunate creatures perish for want? for it is impossible they can subsist on bread and meat only. Without clothing, without fuel, without candles or oil, without drink, without medical assistance and medicine; without a thousand other articles equally essential, a sudden death would be infinitely preferable to them to a longer continuance in a situation the most horrid that can be imagined. It is then of the utmost importance that the government should come to the immediate succour of the annual wants of this establishment, which are estimated at 24 to 26,000 florins; and the Bureau de Bienfaisance, an establishment for the relief of such poor as are not admitted into the Civil Hospice, and whose situation is equally distressing, distributes the sum of 14,000 florins annually; *but our treasury is quite empty.*

Flushing, stabbed in all its resources by the consequence of a disastrous and perpetual war, crushed by the inundation of 1808, ruined by the emigration of a great number of its inhabitants, and particularly by those who were the most easy in circumstances, the consequence of the above-mentioned calamity, and of the cession of this city to France, destroyed so as never to rise more by the events of the day; is she not deserving of compassion and relief?

The cession of the City to France is repeatedly mentioned as the cause of emigration, and thereby of ruin to Flushing.

Whether the claim of the British engineers to the bells of the churches of all towns which surrender to their arms be a customary, or justifiable claim, we must leave to the decision of casuists better versed in the customs of war and the usages of armies, than we pretend to be. We do not, however, perceive that this claim was enforced: by what authority it was made is not clear;

and under what considerations it was relinquished, these papers are silent. But, justice is seldom all on one side. The British officers detected a dishonourable attempt in the late mayor of Flushing, to carry off a part of the public money appertaining to the French government, and therefore by all the acknowledged rights of war the property of the captors.

The undersigned Brigadier General Sontag, thinks it his duty to lay before the Committee some explanation relative to the money claimed by the Commissioners appointed by Lord Chatham and Sir Richard Strachan, for investigating the public and private property in Zealand, viz. himself, Captain Lawford, R. N. and Col. Walker, 50th regiment; they having received informations that the late Mayor of Flushing, Mr. Lammers, who had been appointed by the French government, was about to depart from that town with public property in his hands, conceived it their duty to call upon him to account for the same.

This *ci-devant* Mayor, Lammers, gave several evasive answers; and at last stated, that whatever sums had been in his possession, had been sent by him to Ecclo, a town in French Flanders.

The evasive manner in which he acted obliged the Commissioners to place him under an arrest; the consequence of which was, that he paid into the hands of the new Mayor and Magistrates the sum of 10,627 guilders and 8 deniers, which had actually been in the public chest on the day of the surrender of Flushing.

The Commissioners considering it to be their duty to enquire into the nature of the abovementioned sum, found, that 2,929 guilders, 10 stuyvers, and 8 deniers, had been a gift from the Chief of the Dutch government to the sufferers of Flushing, by an inundation which had taken place in 1808; this sum they considered in the light of private property; and as such, recommended it in their first report to be applied as originally intended, in favour of the poor sufferers; but the remaining sum of 7,697 guilders 10 stuyvers, being property absolutely belonging to the public funds of the French Government of Flushing, they decided upon as appertaining to the captors.

That upon the representation of the Magistrates to Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, stating the low state of their finances, and the great expences they were at in cleaning the town after the bombardment, they were permitted to keep the whole for their own use; and the captors were indemnified by his order for the sum of 7,697 guilders 10 stuyvers, out of the public revenues of the island; which measure received the sanction of His Majesty's government.

They conceive, it appears, that the whole sum of 10,627 guilders 8 deniers had never been paid into the hands of the Commissioners, and much less had been seized by them.

Sums of money were actually given to the poor in Walcheren, both from the public treasury, as well as by a private subscription in favor of the poor in Flushing, set on foot by Sir Eyre Coote, and contributed to by himself and many Officers of the Army.

J. SONTAG, B. G.

London, March 17th 1810.

Several other articles of complaint appear to have been either the unavoidable effects of the siege; or mistatements intended to excite commiseration by unwarrantable inferences. Of these, several are explained in the course of these papers; and others are either moderated, or justified.

If Flushing, before its late sufferings was in a state of poverty and unable to pay the demands of its creditors, it is not likely, that it will be beholden to French munificence for a speedy restoration to prosperity. Before that takes place the national dock which was one inducement to attack the town must be reinstated. A work of no small labour, as we doubt not the event will shew. We observe further, that if before the destruction of the dock and basin by violence the estimate of the repairs they required amounted to nearly 80,000 florins, the additional damage done, and their absolute destruction must greatly enhance the cost and labour of restoring them. The non-demolition of a part of these works, in order to avoid destroying the town entirely, is an incident which demands the attention and applause of the British public.

Destruction of the Dock Yard.

Lieutenant Colonel Pilkington states, that the destruction of the naval works at Flushing was complete.

The entrance to the basin was completely and effectually destroyed; the interior of the basin, the retaining wall of it on the South-side, was spared, from the representations of the inhabitants, that their destruction would take place if it were removed.

The walls of the flood-gates, which were of masonry, about 128 feet long and 36 feet thick, were blown up by means of mines; the mines were sunk down as near to the bottom as we considered to be advisable to guard against being blown by letting in the water; the sills of the flood-gates were nine feet below low-water; we went down to within two feet of the sills, we were therefore seven feet under

low water mark; our lines of least resistance were from 7 to 9 feet from the surface of the walls, and on each side we had four mines, so that there were altogether eight mines, and they succeeded in blowing the bottom completely out into the water, so that the upper mass of masonry fell down upon it.

It will require the next season to establish dams; and perhaps steam-engines to get rid of the water so as to examine and clear the foundations upon which to establish a superstructure, and it would require another year to restore the works.

Gen. Don says, I have stated in my public letter very minutely what was destroyed. I believe, I cannot add to that; the flood-gates were totally destroyed, all the masonry in the vicinity of the flood-gates was destroyed, the great arsenal was entirely destroyed, it was burned down, and the walls were afterwards shaken by mines; the dock-yard was completely destroyed, the line walls and all the fortifications on the river, as far as not to risk the loss of the town by inundation.

DUTCH FINANCES.

The province of Zealand, as we have seen, was far from abounding in circulating specie; and we may, it is presumable, consider it, as rather an out-lying province in respect to commerce, as it is in situation, when compared to the more flourishing members of the Union. These papers afford us an opportunity of stating the nature and subjects of the lowest rate of taxation imposed in the Dutch territories. The difficulties attending the obtaining of this account, plainly shew, that those who drew it up, would willingly have concealed as much as possibly they could from those who demanded it; inferring, that what the British were not informed of as public taxes, they would not enforce payment of from the inhabitants. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other towns of extensive trade, certainly pay after a heavier rate. We should be glad of an opportunity of knowing what they contribute to the state revenue.

Statement of the Taxes and Revenues, as they have been established in this department by the Dutch Government; and of the manner in which they are collected: in consequence of the Note from Brigadier General Sontag, by order of Lord Chatham, Commander of the British troops.

1st. Duty on Houses and Estates.—A duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per-cent. upon all estates: to find its value, the rent is multiplied by 10; which states the presumptive value, and of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ per-cent. is paid according to the taxes

which are renewed every *ten or fifteen years*.—Out of the whole rent is first deducted the expence of Polders and Dykes; and from the buildings the expence of repairs.

2d. Personal additional duty, is a duty of *ten per cent.* of the rent paid by the tenant from houses or other estates, according to the taxes, which are formed *every year*.—Estates or houses rented under 30 florins per annum, are exempted.

3d. Duty on Servants, is paid for every person employed as such; for one, 5 florins; two, 15; three, 30; four, 50; five, 75; six, 100; seven, 130; eight, 165; nine, 210; ten, 250; and for each servant above that number, 50; for each male servant, 30; for labourers, 3; for gardeners, 15; according to the taxes *formed every year*.

4th. Duty on Horses, is paid by every private person keeping horses for pleasure; viz. 1 horse, 25 florins; 2, 75; 3, 95; 4, 179; 5, 195; 6, 310; and for each horse above that number, 50; according to the taxes *formed every Year*.—The horses used for manufactories or agriculture, pay the lesser tax.

5th. Duty on Horses is paid by hackney coachmen and livery stable-keepers, who hire carriages for pleasure or for travelling, for the winter months: 1 horse, 1 florin; 2, 2; 3, 3. 10; each horse above that number, 2; for the summer months, viz. 1 horse, 1. 10; 2, 3; 3, 6; each horse above that number, 3. 10; these duties are paid *monthly*.

6th. Cattle.—For every head of cattle above the age of two years, 15 florins; under two years, 10.

7th. Furniture.—This duty is paid on all furniture above the value of 500 florins; from 500 to 4,000 one per cent; from 4,000 to 8,000 1½; from 8,000 or above 1½.—Jewels, gold and silver is estimated at half its value. Tools or instruments for manufactories, libraries, museums, and pictures, are exempted.

8th. Duty on Chimneys.—This duty is paid by the occupiers of the buildings, at 2 florins for each fire per annum.—Buildings which have only two fires, and manufactories, are exempted.

1st. Duty on Salt, is paid for each bag containing two Dutch salt-measures, 5 florins, to be paid by the purchaser, according to the declaration from the salt-pans on the delivery.

2d. Duty on Soap, is one-penny on each pound, to be paid by the purchaser, according to the declaration from the soap manufacturer.—Soap for exportation does not pay this tax.

3d. Duty upon turf.—For each tun, being a measure of made turf, four-pence per tun; and two-pence for the least cut with a spade.—The delivery is made by a permit as soon as

the duty has been paid.—Turf cut with a spade, and exported, is free of duty.

4th. Duty on Grinding.—For each last of wheat 108 florins; of rye 21. 12. is paid by the person sending the grain to the mill.—*Before the grain is sent to the mill, a permit is to be obtained.*

5th. Duty on Wine, for each hogshead, 30 florins, to be paid by the consumer, according to the declaration from the wholesale wine-merchant before delivery, which is done by permit.

6th. Duty on Foreign Brandy, distilled Spirits, Rum, Rack, and liquors—Brandy, Amsterdam,—proof, 60 florins per hogshead; Spirits, &c. 66; according to the manifest on the arrival in the country.

8th. Duty on Meat.—For each Ox, Calf, Pig, Sheep, Lamb, which is killed, the value is estimated, and for each florin value three pence duty.—Upon a declaration before killing, a permit will be given upon the declaration.

9th. Upon the weighing of Goods.—All goods, above 20lbs. weight, calculated according to their value, generally not exceeding *one per cent.* of the value is paid.—Upon the declaration of the seller, duty is paid as *often as the goods are delivered to another proprietor*: some merchants agree to pay a certain sum yearly for it.

10th. Upon Dry Measure.—Is a duty upon all goods and merchandizes which are sold by measure, as corn, beans, seeds, 1 4½; rye and barley, 16½; malt, 12½; hops, 4½; coals, 4½; tar, 6½; cement teras, 6½; lime, 3½; life line, 9½; according to declaration of the sellers, and the sworn measures, which are to take place as *often as the change of permits takes place*.—Small quantities are exempted.

11th. Inland Duty upon Schuyts and Boats, and Passage-money for Travellers.—A duty upon the inland vessels at 3 florins per last; smaller vessels in proportion: the duty on passengers is ½ of the fare; upon the declaration of the Owners, stating the description of the vessels.

12th. Duty upon Inheritance.—On the clear province of the succession, this duty is paid, 20. 10. 6½, and 5 per cent to the relationship of the deceased, according to the value of the succession, to be declared by the executors. By a resolution made on the 29th of December 1806, the duty upon the succession has been *increased one-tenth*.

13th. Duty on Stamps.—Are stamps for receipts agreed upon, the amount being nearly 5 per cent.—By the payment of the duties a receipt upon a stamp is given, and is to be at the expence of the person who pays the said duty.

14th. Small Stamps.—Is regulated according to the several objects it consists in,

stamps of two-pence to 500 florins.—These stamps are received from the stamp office by those who want them; *the stamps on patents are to be received every year.*

15th. On Foreign Products.—The duty upon them is regulated according to the value, and in consequence of the established tariff.—Upon importation the duty is paid.

16th. Stamps upon wrought Gold and Silver.—All wrought gold and silver in the country, or from foreign parts, to be paid for.—This duty is paid at the stamp office.

By a resolution of April 17th 1809, the following taxes have been increased *one-tenth.*

The Duty on Houses, Servants, Horses, Passage for Travellers, Cattle, House Furniture, Chimnies, the grinding of Corn, Duty on Succession, Legacy, and Stamp on Patents.

Twelve and a half per-cent. 'on Weights, Measures, Meat, Wine, Brandy and Foreign Products. Gin twenty per-cent.

The small Stamps are increased, if of 6d. to 6½d.; from 6d. to 10d. *one penny*, above 10d. *one-tenth.*

(Signed) T. H. HUGROUGE.
Middleburgh, 25th Aug. 1809.

Polders are marsh lands alternately overflowed and left dry by the salt water, as the tide ebbs and flows. The importance of maintaining the defences around these, as well as of maintaining the dykes, on which the roads run, and which are the only means of inland communication, insures the expences they demand the first place in all payments for public use.

The following articles we subjoin, as proper to be recorded and connected with the present subject.

We cannot penetrate the reasons which induced the commander in chief to affect an ignorance concerning the situation of the dock yards of Antwerp, for which we can give him no credit. A place for building and launching of large ships, could not be sought by any man distant from the river side: such constructions could neither be raised on a wide plain, nor in a shallow creek. They must therefore, be placed along the bank of the stream, as they are described to be by a report to government, and by Major Gen. Erskine.

Docks at Antwerp.

The dock is situated between the town and the citadel, about a hundred yards from the latter, by which it is commanded. The dock-yard was began since the commencement of the present war. Its extent is sufficient

to admit of nine sail of the line being constructed at the same time, and that number was actually on the slips. There were no dry-docks of masonry for repairing or receiving ships.

Some houses had been removed to give sufficient space for the yard, which was represented to be inclosed by a high wooden palisade, and is separated from the town by the breadth of a street, the upper stories of which overlook it. The yard was kept in great order; the timber was deposited on the esplanade; the storehouses were new; the anchor-forges were built of masonry; the buildings where the cordage was kept were of wood.

The new basin, intended to receive 50 ships of the line, was began early in the summer of 1809, and was expected to be completed in three years.* It is situated near the northern extremity of the town. The old India-house stood nearly in the centre of it. From 8 to 900 men, including galley-slaves, were employed in these works.

The arsenal is situated all along the bank of the river, from one extremity of the town to the other, stretching to the citadel.

The idea of blocking up the Scheldt by sinking vessels in it, is not new. Report had long maintained a kind of tradition, that something of this description had been effected by the United Provinces, when they restrained the trade of Antwerp, formerly the most flourishing city of the Low Countries. We believe the greatest restraint on the trade of that city was the removal of mercantile capital to Amsterdam, for freedom and security. However that might be, the following are Admiral Strachan's

Reasons for not sinking vessels to block up the Scheldt.

The public anxiety, though under a state of delusion, has been led to imagine, that nothing is more easy than to block up the navigation of a river where the channel is narrow; and I am ready to confess, no person's opinion was more eagerly bent than mine to this persuasion, on the first sensation which was produced from the impression of theory; but that idea was materially altered by the effect of observation and practical research.

I had taken steps to prepare vessels, before I was satisfied of the inexpediency of doing so.

Captain Peoke, a very active and intelligent officer, who was stationed at Bathz with the marine brigade, ascertained the rise of the tides to be from twenty to twenty four feet;

* Compare Panorama, Vol VI. p. 997.

and on the 2d of September, which happened to be the dead of the neaps, he was directed to measure the rise of the tide, the wind was then at S. E. certainly the most checking wind in the Scheldt, and yet it rose *eighteen feet*.

After this statement of facts, I venture to submit to their lordships' consideration, whether with such a rise of tide, and in a situation where the genius and activity of French mechanics could be employed without any interruption, there was the least prospect, by sinking vessels, to prevent or even to impede the navigation of that part of the river; for it must be evident, that any thing raised above the level of low water could easily be removed, and without claiming the advantage of what they could work under water, I think it will not be denied, that nothing is more practicable than to get ships across such a narrow bank as any description of vessels would form that we could sink; the enemy's ships might be without difficulty lightened to eighteen feet.

It appears, on a final calculation, that it will be necessary to destroy twenty-six large ships and twenty-one smaller ones, to accomplish this purpose.

Conscription at Rotterdam.

The principal officers of Rotterdam, received orders to take away the boys of a certain age (about 17) from an institution called the *Wieshiings*, a kind of *poor house*, and send them to the army, which they attempted to do on *that night*; but the mob rose, beat the officers and their civil guard, and rescued the boys, swearing they should not go. The citizens took up arms in their behalf, and it caused good deal of uproar in the town.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENCE.

Of the late Expedition to the Scheldt.

	£.	s.	d.
Paymaster of the Forces	2,962	—	—
Secretary at War	12,902	7	—
Commissary-General	146,146	2	8
Storekeeper-General	46,479	8	3
Medical	9,850	12	—
Ordnance	73,589	8	9
Barracks	9,436	13	7
Navy	64,202	16	10
Victualling	184,781	13	11
Transports	280,966	10	—
Secretary of State (Colonial and War)	2,957	17	7

£834,275 10 7

Rd. WHARTON.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
8th March 1810.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir. — You some time ago* favoured us with your sentiments in correction of certain transgressions in *Bovine Nomenclature*, by the introduction of foreign appellations, and the appropriation of them to British cattle. Those remarks shewed that nothing however minute, when connected with the concerns of the nation, escapes your researches. Give me leave, therefore, to represent to you my dread of the danger to which our language is exposed from another quarter, which is very frequently brought under public consideration, in more than one character; I mean India.

That the pedigrees of our race horses, which are more carefully preserved than those of their proprietors, whether noble, or ignoble, gentle or simple, do exhibit various high-sounding, illustrious, and even imperial names, I am proud to admit: they have their "Plantagenets, — Queen Bess, Conqueror, Rockingham, Duke," &c. but these are easily understood, being English: even "King Herod," may be admitted, as we are familiar with the story of that king and his "Mariamne:" but what are we to understand by "Ayesha" — "Fatima" — "Toorkamane" — "Chandnee" — "Seetara" — "Seidanee" — "Wahabee" — "Muxee" and "Ababekur?" — names which lately appeared in the sale-list of Major Frazer's stud at Madras. The number of that gentleman's stud *by the list*, amounted only to 40; but by calculation to several more, as some of them are numbered 28½; 28¾; and so, besides 37 we have 37½; 38¼; 38½. This I suppose is an Oriental manner of reckoning; and that rupees are counted in the same manner. I understand that some of these foreigners are on their way to England.

Now I would not have you think that I envy gentlemen in India the extent of their enjoyments, the establishments they require, or the depth of purse which enables them to support these delights; but I am vastly desirous of knowing what language I talk when speaking of horses, lest I should astonish the feather at Newmarket by assuring him that "*A-looby-cur* was as rapid as lightening;" or should expose myself to the ridicule of some sprig of a Nabob by tracing the pedigree of *Black Moll* out of *Fatimah Chandnee*, by *Capsicum*, out of *Seeta ah-Ayeshah-Wahabee-Toorkamane*, &c. — So, pray, Sir, as you and your Correspondents understand all languages, have the goodness to tell me what these names signify; and whether they may be decently used before ladies; for as I have but lately ventured on the turf, I do not wish to expose my ignorance in public, though I confess it to you in private. — I am, Sir, yours, &c. YOUNG PHILLIPS.

* Compare Lit. Pan. Vol. VI. p. 786.

AGRICULTURE.

EXCERPTA from the Report of the President (J. C. CURWEN, Esq.) to the Working-ton Agricultural Society: including a Report on the State of Agriculture in the Isle of Man, for 1809.

Notwithstanding the partial failures of last year's wheat crops, from the ravages of the mildew in particular districts, the produce has been found adequate to the demand; and for a second year, we have had a sufficiency of grain of British growth for supplying ourselves and colonies. A considerable alarm existed immediately after the harvest, in consequence of the supposed extent of injury received from the mildew. This advanced the price beyond the occasion, as was afterwards proved by its reduction, which took place in all parts of the kingdom. Barley was a more failing crop, and continued above a fair average: Oats were high; but fell back to a moderate price. Some small supplies have found their way from France to the London market. There being no prospect of famine, the crafty tyrant was very willing to exchange produce for specie, flattering himself it would accelerate his views of national bankruptcy. I greatly doubt the policy of suffering such intercourse. Desirable as it undoubtedly is to have the first necessary of life cheap, I should not recommend the receiving it from those in hostility with us. We commute for temporary relief what furnishes them with the means of carrying on the war. It is difficult to discuss such a question without hazard of appearing selfish. The advance made in prices of grain has been the means of enabling us to raise within the empire the grain requisite for our consumption. A price that affords to the farmer a fair and adequate return operates to prevent exorbitant prices. Cheapness is not permanently attended with beneficial consequences. The laws relating to bounties on grain require revision. The experience of every year teaches us the importance of giving encouragement to agriculture. Europe and America will both attempt to manufacture for themselves; in which case, if we should unfortunately retain the wish, we should not long be supplied with the means of importing grain from foreign countries. The increase of agricultural produce in grain is augmented four millions within the last five years. Foreign trade, [import of corn] consequently, to this amount, is, I trust, for ever annihilated.

While the whole of Europe is distressed, and many of the most fertile districts destroyed, Great Britain is rapidly improving. As a proof, I should instance the passing, in the last

session of parliament, of 140 inclosure acts; * near the double of any former year. Improvements in agriculture are not confined to the reclaiming of waste ground. A better and more productive system of husbandry is everywhere extending itself, by which the land already in tillage will double its produce. The advantage that will be derived from this change of system will continue to develop itself for many years to come. Population will keep pace with the supply: I entertain not the least doubt that it will admit of being doubled. Happy England! whose prosperity has received stability from the hostile policy of the enemy of mankind! He flattered himself, by shutting out our commerce from the continent, he would reduce us to receive whatever terms he might be pleased to prescribe! The result has proved the very reverse. What a source of strength and security against foreign aggression will our increase of population afford! What multiplied internal exertion! What a permanent and unassailable revenue will arise from it! The politician may be disposed to rest his speculations upon this view of the subject. The philosopher will begin where the political calculator leaves off, and consider what will be the relative state of man by the change of system, and whether a nation thoroughly commercial, or one whose general tendency is turned to agriculture, and which trades only to supply its own wants, presents man in a better and more favourable aspect. In this point of view, it is my humble opinion that agriculture appears to claim the pre-eminence, and is entitled to the protection and encouragement of those who wish well to their country and mankind. Whatever contributes to individual probity advances national prosperity. The corruption of morals introduced by manufactories has robbed the nation of more than it has acquired in return.

The stoppage of distilleries was beneficial to the country, and has given the farmer no reason to complain. It is fortunate a substitute has been found for the distilleries, which has been, and may be, made beneficial to our colonies in cases of scarcity. West-India proprietors have been peculiarly affected by the times, no one can question or deny. That they should complain is natural; but when they endeavour to magnify their importance to the mother-country, and hint at the consequences of a separation from us, I am strongly tempted to say—the sooner the better. They tell us of six millions of revenue raised from their trade. But who pays it? And were the cost of defence placed against the gain, I believe we should not have much to fear from seeing them in-

* Comp. Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 1267 et al.

dependent. Were all monopoly of trade destroyed, and colonization put an end to, I verily believe the effect would be as much for our advantage, as it is found in the instance of the separation of America. At the commencement of that contest, there was but one man in the kingdom who advanced the opinion, that the separation would prove ultimately beneficial to Great Britain.

The application of chemistry to the purposes of agriculture is likely to produce the most beneficial results.

A valuable friend of mine, one of the earliest and most strenuous advocates and promoters of improvement in this country, the late Sir Henry Fletcher, viewing the estate of a gentleman where little attention had been paid to its improvement, asked the proprietor if he knew what was the law in China, as applicable to persons who had their land in a similar situation? On being answered in the negative, the worthy baronet replied—"It is taken from them, and given to others who are better acquainted with its value." What a change of property would such a law produce in various parts of this kingdom!

Numbers of Scotch, as well as Durham and Northumberland farmers, have for some time past been tempted to emigrate into the west of England, as well as into other counties, by which means an improved husbandry will be introduced, while double the rents are afforded for the landlord. Those of the old farmers who pertinaciously adhere to their established practices, cannot afford to give the rents these new comers do: the consequence is, that many of them lose their farms. Anxiously as I wish to see improvements every where introduced, I lament it should be attended with turning out a tenantry that have held the property from father to son for generations. The public interest requires the greatest possible produce should be drawn from the earth; and it is too much to expect of landlords to make the sacrifices that would enable those who have hitherto held the land to continue practising their old methods.

Mr Coke's plan is the most liberal and dignified. Two years previous to the expiration of his lease, the old farmer, if his conduct had been proper, has an offer of his farm at the valuation put upon it: if refused, then it is let to the best advantage. It very rarely happens there is any hesitation. The landvaluers in Norfolk conduct themselves in such a manner as to possess the confidence of both landlord and tenant: they fairly weigh the interests of both parties in an equal balance;

by which means failures of tenants seldom occur.

The bills of inclosure which have passed this session of parliament are nearly six times as many as at the commencement of the present reign! Nor shall we form a just estimate of the increase of victual by what may be supposed to be acquired from the lands bringing into cultivation! Improved management is every where rapidly multiplying the produce of what was under the plough. Great as are the burdens of taxation, a prospect opens for their being lightened. Obtain the provision necessary for six millions additional population and estimate them only of the middle or lower order, and suppose a million of families, each family paying 6l. taxes! this would add six millions of revenue!

To give some idea of the importance of agriculture, let us advert to the cost of supplying the inhabitants of London with the first necessities of life, for the year:—

Butchers' meat (at half a pound for each individual per day, supposing a million), at 7d. per pound.....	£5,250,000
Milk.....	1,250,000
Butter.....	2,550,000
Bread.....	5,000,000
Vegetables.....	150,000
	<hr/> £14,200,000

This supposes nothing to be consumed beyond what is necessary for sustenance with the most rigid economy. As the very reverse is known to be the case, a great addition must be made to the estimate to make it correct.

I was astonished how soon the young oxen were broke into work, and at their attachment to their feeder! I was not prepared to give the ox the credit due to him for capacity and docility. With good usage, he is quite as tractable as a horse.

The whole of the brute creation are susceptible of very strong feelings of gratitude, and I believe it would rarely happen they would want docility, if properly treated.

In nothing was I more forcibly struck, or more gratified in my excursion into Scotland last year, than by the system of cottagers attached to every great farm. These receive a considerable part of their wages in kind. The appearance of themselves and their families bespeaks happiness and contentment. I consider their situation as infinitely preferable to the small farmer. They had an abundance of the necessaries of life; and were free from the anxiety and care arising from un-

prosperous occurrences attendant upon seasons. It is difficult to persuade any man to adopt what appears an inferiority of situation. —It is not his own feelings, but the opinion of others that sway him. This sentiment is universally felt, and actuates all orders.

If the principles which are entertained in regard to the decay of apple trees be well founded, I think it will equally hold good, in all the other productions of nature which are propagated by other means than from seed. This is undoubtedly an object of great national concern. The potatoe becomes every year of more and more importance in the scale of the necessities of life. This distemper (the curl) in potatoes appears to have greatly increased of late years, and no satisfactory cause has been hitherto assigned. In some districts it is said not to be known. It would be well worth inquiring whether in such places they were in the habit of raising potatoes from the apple, or had continued to propagate them from the same seed for any length of time.

August 15th. I was highly gratified and much interested, on viewing the improvements of Joseph Bell, Esq. of Hollins. Much is this country obliged, and greatly will it be benefited by his exertions, in introducing the culture of Flax. The extensive scale on which he has embarked in growing it cannot fail of awakening the general attention of the country. Flax has long been grown, in a trifling way, in various parts of Cumberland. Mr. Bell first observed and was struck with the culture of flax in a district near York. On a careful examination, finding it greatly superior in quality to any foreign flax, and that the generally received opinion of its impoverishing the land, was unfounded, he determined upon attempting it at Hollins. In the first year, he had four acres; in the present, eighteen.

The produce sold for 28l. per acre—cost of preparation, 9l. I was present when one field was ploughing, on which flax had been grown. The soil turned up in the finest possible tilth, and had every appearance of being in admirable condition for producing a crop of wheat.

The quality of the flax produced in Britain is greatly superior to that of the flax imported from Russia.

The cottager's premium was bestowed on William Jefferson, of Mawbray, parish of Abbey Holm, for rearing and educating eleven children without parochial relief. —Glorious and honourable example in the individual! But disgraceful for the country that the state of the labouring classes should

be such as to render meritorious and worthy of reward, the bringing up and educating a family without parochial relief! There must be something radically wrong where honest labour will not yield sufficient to support a wife and children. Loudly does it call upon the legislature to inquire whence it arises: Is it from the disparity of labour to the necessities of life, or from the general laxity of morals? If one, or both, contribute to this dreadful effect, a remedy should be sought. Does the politician see no danger to the empire from such an unnatural state of society? A nation, half of whose population are paupers, cannot be flourishing! It is preposterous to talk to us of the benefits that commerce has brought us! That country must be rapidly declining both in morals and strength, when the great mass of the people cannot afford to marry without becoming a burthen to others! The five millions spent in maintaining the poor, under the present system, seems to aggravate and spread wider the evil! Fortunately for us, we yet feel less of it than in almost any other part of Great Britain.—We cannot hope long to enjoy this advantage: in a short period the evil must reach us; and who will deny that the character of the lower orders is not every where degraded by the state of dependence in which they are placed?

What must be the admiration of the friends to Manx agriculture, when they see its interests espoused by that sex whose example can never fail of having the most powerful influence! The attempt to improve agriculture, on the part of a lady, would alone entitle her to the highest commendation. But when success places her in the first rank of agriculturists, I know not how to adopt expressions equal to the occasion, without hazarding the wounding her delicacy. I allude to the farm of Miss McCartney, in the parish of Kirk-Maughold. The reports I have of this lady's improvements are, that they have advanced the value of the land from 5s. per acre to £5.

I view with more internal satisfaction the share I have had in the establishment of schools upon Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster's plan, than any thing else I have undertaken. Uniting the School with my farm, whilst it promotes my agricultural objects, makes the system of education more complete. The wages so earned are paid in the presence of the whole school. Each boy receives what is due to him; and none are ever suffered to work, whose general conduct is not good. The emulation that is created by seeing the fruits of their industry distributed, produces such an effect as induces me to believe the impression will not easily be effaced.

MEMOIRS OF MR. G. BRUCE OF RADCLIFFE HIGHWAY, NATURALIZED NEW ZEALANDER, AND HUSBAND TO THE PRINCESS AETOCKOE, YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF TIPPAAHEE, KING OF NEW ZEALAND.

Of the following narrative we have seen two accounts, differing in some trivial particulars. We have chosen the present, as being the most perspicuous and copious, with less of crimination than the other. We have added a few incidents, from equal authority.

A princess of New Zealand, one of the daughters of Tippahée, arrived in the month of May 1809 at Calcutta, accompanied by her husband, an Englishman of the name of Bruce. The adventures of this couple excited a pretty general interest.

George Bruce, son of John Bruce, foreman and clerk to Mr. Wood, distiller at Limehouse, was born in the parish of Radcliffe Highway in 1779. In 1789 he entered on board the Royal Admiral, East-Indiaman, Captain Bond, as boatswain's boy. Sailed from England for New South Wales, and arrived at Port Jackson, in 1790, where, with the consent of Captain Bond, he quitted the ship, and remained at New South Wales.

At Port Jackson, Bruce entered into the naval colonial service, and was employed for several years under Lieutenants Robins, Flinders, and others, in exploring the coasts, surveying harbours, head lands, rocks, &c. He was lastly turned over to the Lady Nelson, Captain Simmonds, a vessel fitted up for the express purpose of conveying Tippahée, King of New Zealand, from a visit, which he made to the government at Port Jackson, to his own country. The King embarked, and the Lady Nelson sailed on her destination. During the passage, Tippahée was taken dangerously ill, and Bruce was appointed to attend him; he acquitted himself so highly to the king's satisfaction, that he was honored with his special favour; and on their arrival, the king requested that he should be allowed to remain with him, at New Zealand, to which Captain Simmonds consented, and Bruce was received into the family of Tippahée.

Bruce spent his first few months in New Zealand, in exploring the country, and in acquiring a knowledge of the language, manners, and customs of the people. He found the country healthy and pleasant, full of romantic scenery, agreeably diversified by hills and dales, and covered with wood. The people were hospitable, frank, and open; though rude and ignorant, yet worshipping

neither images, nor idols, nor aught that is the work of human hands;—acknowledging one Omnipotent, Supreme Being.

As the king proposed to place the young Englishman at the head of his army, it was necessary that he should be previously tattooed, as without having undergone that ceremony he could not be regarded as a warrior. The case was urgent, and admitted of no alternative. He therefore submitted resolutely to this painful ceremony; and his countenance presents a masterly specimen of the art of tattooing.

Being now tattooed in due form, Bruce was recognized as a warrior of the first rank, naturalized as a New Zealander, received into the bosom of the king's family, and honoured with the hand of the Princess Aetockoe, the youngest daughter of Tippahée, a maiden of 15 or 16 years of age, whose native beauty had probably been great, but which has been so much improved by the fashionable embellishments of art, that all the softer charms of nature, all the sweetness of original expression, are lost in the bolder impressions of tattooing.

Bruce now became the chief member of the king's family, and was vested with the government of the island. Six or eight months after his marriage, the English ships Inspector, the Ferrett, South-Sea-Whaler, and several other English vessels touched at New Zealand for supplies, and all of them found the beneficial influence of having a countryman and friend at the head of affairs in that island. They were liberally supplied with fish, vegetables, &c. &c.

Our Englishman and his wife were now contented and happy, in the full enjoyment of domestic comfort, with no wants that were ungratified, blessed with health and perfect independence. Bruce looked forward with satisfaction to the progress of civilization, which he expected to introduce among the people with whom, by a singular destiny, he seemed doomed to remain during his life. While enjoying these hopes, the ship General Wellesley, about 12 or 14 months ago, touched at a point of New Zealand, where Bruce and his wife then chanced to be. This was at some distance from the king's place of residence. Capt. Dalrymple applied to Bruce to assist him in procuring a cargo of spars and benjamin, and requested specimens of the principal articles of produce of the island: all which was cheerfully done. Captain Dalrymple then proposed to Bruce to accompany him to North Cape, distant about 25 or 30 leagues, where it was reported that gold dust could be procured, and Captain Dalrymple conceived that Bruce might prove useful to him in the search for the gold dust. With great reluctance, and after many entreaties, Bruce consented to accompany

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Capt. Dalrymple, under the most solemn assurances of being safely brought back, and landed at the Bay of Islands. He accordingly embarked with his wife on board the *General Wellesley*, representing at the same time to Capt. Dalrymple, the dangerous consequences of taking the king's daughter from the island; but their fears were quieted by the solemn, and repeated assurances of Capt. Dalrymple, that he would at every hazard re-land them at the Bay of Islands, the place from which they embarked. Being at length all on board, the *Wellesley* sailed for the North Cape, where they soon arrived and landed. Finding that they had been entirely misinformed as to the gold dust, the *Wellesley* made sail in order to return to New Zealand; but the wind becoming foul, and continuing so for 48 hours, they were driven from the island. On the 3d day, the wind became more favourable, but Capt. Dalrymple did not attempt to regain the island, but stood on for India. Bruce now gently remonstrated and reminded him of his promises, to which Capt. Dalrymple replied that "he had something else to think of, than to detain the ship by returning with a valuable cargo, to the island; besides he had another and a better island in view for him."

On reaching the Feejee, or Sandal-wood Islands, Capt. Dalrymple asked Bruce, if he chose to go on shore and remain there? which he declined, on account of the barbarous and sanguinary disposition of their inhabitants. Capt. D. desired that he would choose for himself, and then took from him several little presents, which he himself and his officers had given to him at New Zealand—these were now given to the natives of the islands in the boats then along side.

Leaving the Feejee Islands, they steered towards Sooloo; visiting two or three islands in their passage.—After remaining four or five days at Sooloo, they sailed for Malacca, where they arrived in December 1808. At Malacca, Capt. Dalrymple and Bruce went on shore. The latter was anxious to see the governor or commanding officer, to state his grievances; but as it was late in the evening when he landed, he could not see him till the following morning, by which time Capt. Dalrymple had weighed from Malacca Roads, leaving Bruce on shore, and carrying off his wife on board the *Wellesley* to Penang.

Bruce acquainted the commanding officer at Malacca with his case, and expressed his wish to regain his wife, and to return with her to New Zealand. The commanding officer endeavoured to console him; desired that he would patiently wait at Malacca, for a short time, as some ships might probably touch there, on their passage from Bengal to New South Wales, by which he would

procure a passage for himself and his wife, and that in the mean time, he would write to Penang, desiring that his wife should be returned to her husband at Malacca. After waiting for three or four weeks, accounts were received of Capt. Dalrymple's arrival at Penang; upon which Bruce obtained the commanding officer's permission, and left Malacca in the *Scourge* gun brig for Penang, where, upon his arrival, he found that his wife had been bartered away to Capt. Ross. On waiting on the governor of Penang, he was asked what satisfaction he required for the ill treatment he had experienced? Bruce answered that all he wanted was to have his wife restored, and to get a passage if possible to New Zealand. Through the interference of the governor, his wife was restored to him. With her he returned to Malacca in hope of the promised passage to New South Wales; but as there was no appearance of the expected ships for that port, he was now promised a passage for himself and his wife to England, on one of the homeward bound *Indiamen*, from China. By getting to England, he hoped from thence to find a passage to New South Wales; but the China ships only anchored in Malacca Roads, for a few hours, during the night, so that he had no opportunity of proceeding by any of the ships of that fleet. He then entreated the commanding officer to get him a passage on the *Sir Edward Pellew* to Penang, where he hoped to overtake the *Indiamen*. A passage for himself and his wife was accordingly provided on board the *Pellew*, and on his arrival at Penang, he found the *Indiamen* still there; but he could not be accommodated with a passage to Europe, without the payment of 400 dollars. Not having that sum, nor the means of raising it, he came on, with the *Sir Edward Pellew*, to Bengal, where he and his wife (the affectionate companion of his distress,) have been most hospitably received, and where their hardships and long sufferings will be soothed and forgotten in the kindness that awaits them. Opportunities will probably occur in the course of a few months, of a passage to New South Wales, from whence they will find no difficulty in regaining New Zealand.

It was believed that a subsequent visit of Tippahce to Port Jackson, had partly for its object to inquire after his favourite daughter and his son-in-law, who had been carried so unaccountably from his coasts.

* * We have not seen Capt. Dalrymple's statement of events; and therefore deem it justice to suggest the propriety of not determining on his conduct, which appears to have been both unwarrantable and cruel, till that officer has been heard in his justification.

.....
 Aetockoe, the Princess of New Zealand, was presented, on Monday June 19, at the Government House, to the Right Honorable the Governor General. She was introduced by Commodore Hayes, and was most courteously received. The Princess appeared slightly embarrassed at the first moment of introduction; but she soon recovered her usual ease and affability of manner. She has made such rapid progress in English, that she clearly comprehends whatever she hears in that language, and gives a distinct and intelligible answer in the same tongue. The dress of the Princess had a striking and shewy effect. It was formed of ribbons and other materials, so as to resemble as nearly as possible, the dresses of fine flaxen mats and ornamental feathers of the ladies of the highest quality in New Zealand. After a short audience the Princess took leave of Lord Minto, highly gratified with her reception.

Aetockoe is an interesting girl, of about 18 years of age, sensible, and far superior to what could have been expected in an unlettered Native of New Zealand.

.....

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTIONS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Bruce relates that New Zealand abounds with a great variety of useful timber, among which are the pine and fir; the forests are of great extent, and may be considered as inexhaustible. Flax and hemp, which are both indigenous to that country, grow in the utmost profusion. Immense plains are entirely covered with these plants: some of it is cultivated; but much the greater part is of spontaneous growth. The tree producing the white benjamin, is also found in many parts of the island.

Mines of different valuable metals, are known to exist in the interior. Specimens of their ores have been obtained; but from the total ignorance of the people in metallurgy, or in any other art of civilized countries, their mines remain unwrought. Iron ores are found in great abundance; and with these the natives paint both themselves and their canoes.

Cabbages, the common and the sweet potatoe, yams, parsneps, turneps, carrots, &c. rank among their garden vegetables. They have a plant somewhat resembling fern, with a large farinaceous root, which when roasted is a pleasant, wholesome food, and is a most excellent substitute for bread. They have also fruit trees, some of which are indigenous, others are exotic. The orange and the peach have both been introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, and are very thriving.

Breeds of swine and goats have been lately brought into New Zealand; and are increasing rapidly. Fish abounds in great variety and even profusion, during all the months of

the year. In the summer season they are visited by shoals of mackerel; and during the winter, the coasts are frequented by immense quantities of herring. The island is watered by many fine rivers, which abound with fish, some of which are well known in Europe, while others seem peculiar to the countries in the southern ocean. The shores of the rivers and their lakes are frequented by wild geese and wild ducks; but it is remarkable that they have no tame web footed birds. The only quadruped on the island is a kind of fox, and the only reptile, a dull, sluggish lizard.

We scarcely need call the attention of our countrymen to the valuable productions of this distant island; but, as we understand that the New-Zealand flax has failed in the hands of Europeans of justifying the high opinion formed of it, chiefly from (as is supposed) an improper manner of preparing it for use, we hope that so much attention, at least, will be paid to the communication of Bruce, as to obtain the true method employed by the natives, and the treatment to which they subject it. This may on some future occasion prove to be of importance.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, AT CALCUTTA.

[For former proceedings, and History of the College, compare *Panorama*, Vol. I. p. 159,—Vol. III. p. 715,—Vol. V. pp. 740, 934.]

The right honourable Lord Minto, governor general and visitor of the college of Fort William, having appointed Saturday the 18th February, 1809, for a public disputation in the Asiatic languages, to be held in conformity with the statutes of the College, the governors, officers, professors, and students of the college, met at ten o'clock at the government house; where the members of the supreme council, the judges of the supreme court, and many of the civil and military officers at the presidency, with others of the principal European inhabitants of Calcutta, and a few respectable natives, were also assembled.

As soon as the right honourable the Visitor had taken his seat, the public exercises commenced in the following order.

1. *Persian*.—Position—"For the acquirement of a critical knowledge in the Persian language, the study of rhetoric is required as well as that of grammar." Respondent, G. Sotheby, first opponent, W. Forrester, second opponent, G. Tod: Moderator, M. Lumsden, Esq.

2. *Hindoostanee*.—Position—"The diversity of climate, not any difference in the original constitution of the human understand-

ing, is the cause of a dissimilarity between the productions of European and Oriental genius." Respondent, H. Sargent, first opponent, J. Furneaux, second opponent, R. H. Tulloh: Moderator, Captain J. W. Taylor.

3. *Bengalee*.—Position—"An accurate knowledge of the manners and genius of the Hindoos, is to be acquired by an attentive examination of their written compositions." Respondent, H. Sargent, first opponent, W. Forrester, second opponent, J. Furneaux: Moderator, the Rev. W. Carey.

4. *Arabic*.—Position—"The Arabic language stands more in need of the aids to be derived from the art of printing than any other Oriental tongue." Respondent, G. Sotheby, first opponent, F. Magniac, second opponent, G. Tod: moderator, M. Lumsden, Esq.

5. *Mahratta*.—Declamation, H. Sargent. "That great utility is to be derived from the study of the Mahratta Language."

When the disputations and declamation were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to the right honourable the Visitor, the several students of the college, who were entitled under statute VIII, to receive degrees of honour, as well as successively the whole of the students, who at the late examination, had been found qualified to enter on the public service; and had consequently obtained permission from the visitor to quit the college under the rule contained in section II, regulation III, 1807. The president read the certificate granted by the council of the college to each student, in pursuance of the above statute, specifying the proficiency which each had made in the prescribed studies of the college, and also the general tenor of his conduct, with the amount, if any, of the debts contracted by him during the period of his attachment to the college. When the certificates had been read, the visitor presented to each student entitled to receive a degree of honour, the usual diploma inscribed on vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction he felt in conferring it.

The students on whom the right honourable the Visitor was pleased to confer a degree of honour on this occasion, and the languages for their high proficiency in which the degrees of honour were respectively conferred, are as follow.

George Sotheby, Persian, Arabic, and Hindoostanee.—James Furneaux, Persian, and Hindoostanee.—Henry Sargent, Hindoostanee and Bengalee.—William Forrester, Persian and Hindoostanee.—George Tod, Persian and Hindoostanee.—Robert Henry Tulloh, Persian and Hindoostanee.

PERSIAN.—*First Class*. 1, Sotheby, G. books value 500 Rs. and medal. 2, Forrester, ditto 250 Rs. and medal. 3, Tod, medal. 4, Fur-

neaux. 5, Tulloh. *Second Class*.—6, Moore, 7, Lyon. 8, Mackenzie. 9, Chamberlain. 10, Barlow. 11, Macleod. 12, Wilder. 13, Magniac. 14, Sotheby, H. *Third Class*.—15, Brown. 16, Robertson. 17, Morrieson. 18, Wellesley. 19, Harding. 20, Harrington. 21, Mortlock. 22, Jennings. *Fourth Class*.—23, Fraser, A. C. 24, McIntosh. 25, Hunter. 26, Nisbet. 27, Smelt. 28, Scott.

ARABIC.—1, Sotheby, G. medal. 2, Magniac. 3, Tod. 4, Furneaux.

HINDOOSTANEE.—*First Class*. 1, Sargent, books, value 500 Rs. and medal. 2, Sotheby, G. ditto 250 Rs. and medal. 3, Tod, medal. 4, Forrester. 5, Furneaux. *Second Class*.—6, Chamberlain. 7, Morrieson. 8, Wilder. 9, Moore. 10, Brown. 11, Macleod. 12, Barlow. 13, Lyon. 14, Robertson. 15, Tucker. 16, Harding. *Third Class*.—17, H. Sotheby. 18, Davidson. 19, McIntosh. 20, Kennedy. 21, Jennings. 22, Harrington. 23, Blagrave. 24, A. C. Barwell. 25, Monckton. *Fourth Class*.—26, Mackenzie. 27, Magniac. 28, Mortlock. 29, Pond. 30, Sparks. 31, J. J. Fraser. 32, Smelt. 33, Bird. 34, A. C. Fraser. 35, Wellesley. 36, Calvert. *Fifth Class*.—37, Tytler. 38, F. C. Smith. 39, E. J. Smith. 40, Fane. 41, Hunter. 42, Curtis. 43, Belli. 44, Innes. 45, Scott. 46, Grant. 47, Russell. 48, Whish.

BENGALEE. *First Class*.—1, Sargent, books, value 500 Rs. and medal. *Second Class*.—2, Forrester, medal. 3, Monckton. 4, Furneaux. *Third Class*.—5, Tucker. 6, Harding. 7, Pond. 8, Kennedy. 9, Davidson. 10, Belli. 11, Calvert. 12, Forde. 13, J. J. Fraser. 14, Blagrave. 15, A. C. Barwell. 16, E. J. Smith.

Mr. Tulloh was prevented by illness from attending the examination; but is stated by the professor to have made proficiency, such as to entitle him to a place in the first class in the Hindoostanee, and to a place in the second class in the Bengalee.

MAHRATTA.—1, Sargent, medal.

PERSIAN WRITING.—1, Blagrave. N. B. Obtained the first prize last year. 2, Tulloh, books value 200 Rs. and medal. 3, Grant, medal. 4, Barlow. 5, Sotheby, H. 6, Forrester. NAGREE WRITING.—1, Blagrave, books value 200 Rs. and medal. 2, Davidson, medal. 3, Forrester. 4, Sargent. 5, Pond.

BENGALEE WRITING.—Davidson, books value 200 Rs. and medal. 2, Sargent, medal. 3, Blagrave. 4, Tulloh. 5, Kennedy. 6, Barwell. 7, Forrester.

MAHRATTA WRITING.—Sargent.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—Lyon.

Medals of merit are awarded to Messrs. Mackenzie, Magniac, and Mortlock, for their proficiency in the Hindoostanee language, and to Messrs. Tod and Furneaux, for their proficiency in the Arabic.

After the prizes and honorary rewards had been distributed the Right Hon. VISITOR delivered, as usual, a very impressive discourse, which shall appear as soon as it is published by authority.

DR. ANDERSON.

MEMOIRS OF DR. JAMES ANDERSON, PHYSICIAN-GENERAL, AND PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD OF MADRAS.

At his garden house, Madras, August 6, 1809, departed this life, Dr. J. Anderson, physician-general, and president of the medical board of Madras, at the age of 72. Nearly fifty of these years have been spent most honorably in the service of the Honorable Company, and more than half that time as the admired and venerated head of his profession.

Dr. Anderson commenced his medical career in the Company's land service at the Siege of Manila, he was afterwards continued in situations of the greatest trust and responsibility, during the subsequent arduous wars and severe service that established the British dominion in the Peninsula; in all which time he was the friend and companion of the renowned characters who then commanded the Company's armies. His anxious kindness to the sick, his great exertions, his general philanthropy and nobleness of mind gained him universal esteem: his companions of those days have ever since been solicitous to shew him their high sense of his merits.

Possessing an ardent desire for science, a sound judgment and very retentive memory, he was always thankful for books, as he could seldom find sufficient to occupy his mind; and of this he frequently complained: he thus acquired much general and useful knowledge, which led to the extensive printed correspondence he has carried on for so many years.

He was called down from Vellore to Madras in the year 1771 as one of the Presidency Surgeons, the best situation the government could then give him, where he has ever since resided, always eminent in his profession, kind and attractive in his manners, with generally a great flow of spirits; he was long courted and adored; his remaining old friends can testify to the truth of this.

With a view to health, while resident in the fort, and to obtain farther employment for his active mind, he obtained from government in 1778 the grant of an extensive piece of waste land not three miles distant from the fort.—To improve this land has occupied much of his time, and it latterly constituted his greatest pleasure.—His garden, on which no expense has been spared, and which has so generally been the resort for pleasure and instruction, will shew the dignified scale of all his actions; and it may be said that it has greatly contributed by example to the improvement that has been

made on the bounds of Madras, since that period.—Till he began, there were only a few imported engrafted Mango trees,—all the settlement will now acknowledge their obligations for this fine fruit, which is become common:—he has collected trees also from all quarters, and ever solicitous to make the gifts of nature extensively beneficial, he was never happier than when he could oblige any one in this way.

On his first voyage to India having witnessed the greatest distress at sea from scurvy, and having afterwards seen the height of human misery at Madras from famine, during Hyder's invasion of the Carnatic, these occurrences made strong and lasting impressions on his mind, and led in a great measure to the various subjects in his numerous publications, at his own expense, ever since 1786, of which the aim has always been to encourage industry in the country, and place within reach the means of preventing such dreadful evils: his name has thus become universally known and is never mentioned by the natives but with reverence and respect—they considered him as their father and friend.

These publications will best bespeak the energy and warmth of his heart, and that in the attainment of whatever benefited his species, no labor or expense would be spared. His letters regarding the use and culture of the Nopal, of which he has made extensive plantations, will shew the enthusiasm of his mind in pursuit of such objects; they absorbed at times his whole attention, deeming them religious obligations: the benefit already produced will stamp him as a benefactor of mankind.*

As his mind was noble, independent and humane, so was his person and countenance, comely and interesting; his keen, expressive, benevolent eye spoke to every feeling heart—far above every selfish passion, his purse and his best endeavours were ever ready to relieve distress—hospitable in the extreme, his table was almost always crowded, and who that has ever witnessed it can forget the kind welcome and happiness that prevailed, with the pleasant, sportive, instructive argument of which he was so fond, and his house has ever been the asylum of sickness, of friendship, and of young men on their arrival in the country.

A stranger to deceit himself, he could with difficulty be persuaded of its existence in others, he spoke therefore freely his sentiments on all occasions without meaning to offend, and liberal in all his actions, he was ever the patron and encourager of merit.

Happy thus within himself, with a mind

* Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 804.

extraordinarily well regulated, seldom allowing his temper to be ruffled, or even old habits to continue when deemed improper, he attained a good old age with a remarkable appearance of health and spirits, when a severe disease occurred, which rapidly terminated his invaluable life.

In his last moments his strong mind and amiable qualities never forsook him; he expressed much gratitude for the anxious solicitude shewn by the settlement for his recovery.

This is but a feeble, imperfect sketch of this rare and good man; the loss of so superior a character is a public misfortune, and will be most severely felt—it may with truth be said, he has not left his like behind him.

Natura ipsa valere, et mentis viribus excitari, et quasi-quodam divino spiritu afflati.—

CICERO.

He was interred with military honors. The union flag was hoisted in the fort half-mast high and minute guns were fired during the mournful procession from his garden house to the burial ground. His remains were attended to their last home by a detachment of the royal artillery, and his majesty's royal regiment. The coffin was carried by artillery-men, and the pall-bearers were the hon. Chief Justice, Sir B. Sullivan, the three members of council, the Commander in Chief, and Dr. Berry as chief mourner. He was also followed by a concourse of all ranks, Europeans and natives, anxious by this public, though mournful testimony, to shew their respect and veneration for departed worth.

PIRATES IN THE GULPH OF PERSIA.

THE weakness of the great Empire of China, in respect to its marine force, and the protection to be expected by the subjects on its coasts, was lately stated by us in several striking and considerable instances. We confessed our surprize at ravages so extensive. Piracy seems to be no less prosperous, and hardly any thing less extensive in the Gulph of Persia, and on the borders of that powerful sovereignty. We know that the late Wahabee chief earnestly desired the possession of a marine force; and it should appear that this establishment of pirates either was a part of his extensive scheme, or was capable of affording facilities to the execution of his plans, by entering into his service, when circumstances were favourable for that purpose.

In a recent letter from Bombay, we find the strength of the piratical states estimated, on very respectable authority, at the Vol. VIII. [Lit. Pan. June, 1810.]

almost incredible number of two thousand vessels of every description. The following extracts from a Persian newspaper, received by late arrivals from the Gulph, contain some particulars of local information, relating principally to the proceedings of these Pirates. They are seated chiefly on the western side of the Gulph.

Sayed Sayeed put to sea some time ago from Muscat, with six vessels. He had previously given orders, that no single ships should attempt to sail from Muscat to Busheer. The fleet of the Joassimees also put to sea, at the same time, with the intention of attacking them. The ship of the Gurranees however has since reached its destination in safety; and a three-masted vessel, manned with Aslooees, has also arrived in safety at Asloo. Sayed Sayeed remains in the gulph, for the purpose of co-operating with the tribe of Atba. He is cruising from place to place, and comes occasionally to anchor. Two or three Sheiks of the tribe of Atba had already joined him, and he expected soon to be joined by the others, when he would immediately proceed to make war on the *Wahabee* pirates. Sayed Sayeed had also sent for assistance to Sheeraz, and hoped to receive the aid of the people of Asloo and Congoon, in his expedition against the Joassimees.

The accounts from Busheer are; that three dows, three buttels, and a three-masted ship were sent to sea by Aga Mahommed Nubbee Khan, for the purpose of attacking the enemy. After some days, they fell in with 27 sail of Joassimee vessels. There being no wind at the time, the ship could not get near them. The three Busheer dows alone therefore engaged this fleet of 27 vessels. The dows were taken by the Joassimees and all their crews put to death. The Joassimees themselves also lost 5 or 600 men, in the conflict. The battle being over, the three buttels made their escape, and their crews got on board the ship. The buttels themselves were abandoned to their fate; and the ship after firing a few shots at the boats of the pirates, returned to Busheer. The Joassimees also retired to their anchorage. This intelligence afflicted the Nawab, Aga Mahommed Khan, exceedingly.

The collector of revenue being come to Busheer from Sheeraz, to demand the customary tribute, the Khan wrote to the prince of Sheeraz, representing his inability to comply with the requisition, at a time when he was fitting out an armament; but undertaking to defray all the charges of the equipment, if the prince would consent to a remission of the tribute. To this remonstrance, the prince returned a very favourable answer: promising to support the enterprize of the Khan with every assistance in his power. After this, the Khan set out on horseback.

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without attendants, to Sheeraz; and, having arrived at the city, presented himself before the prince. He there renewed his representations, and delivered in a petition to the same effect, the Prince gave him every encouragement, and consented to exempt him from the payment of tribute for the space of three years. He also issued an order to the Bahaudurs of Farus and Ummam to join Mahommed Nubbee Khan in his expedition against the Joassimees, and to give him a safe conduct back to Busheer.

Hostilities have commenced between the Joassimees and the Chargees. Saduk Khan Aga, the chieftain of the latter tribe, proceeded with two thousand men to Lengah. An engagement followed, in which the Joassimees were successful, and many of the Chargees were put to the sword. The commander of the Joassimees afterwards formed a plan for attacking Saduk Khan, with his whole force in the night: but Saduk receiving intelligence of his purpose, privately withdrew, and remained for some time in concealment. The Joassimees then advanced to Ardoos, and began to plunder the country. At length Saduk Khan came out of his hiding place, and, attacking them by surprise, put a number of them to death, and took several of their nobles, whom he sent to Sheeraz. From that time he remained stationary, waiting further orders from the prince.

An English frigate, and another ship of war called the *Ternate*, have fallen in with a fleet of Joassimee vessels at sea. They sunk two of the vessels, and destroyed a number of the pirates, by the fire of their cannon. The rest were put to flight; and, when these accounts came away, the English cruisers still continued in pursuit.

An English ship, the *Minerva*, was attacked in the gulph by a fleet of 4 or 5 dows and other smaller vessels. They fought for a long time; and near 200 of the people on board the dows were killed. Afterwards, however, the Jowassimees took the ship, and put every man of the crew to the sword. [But the women passengers it is said they saved.] They carried the ship with them into port: and found on board some sugar, and other articles of Bengal produce. She was in a very shattered condition, and a great part of her cargo injured. No person, at this time, dares venture from hence to Busheer.

* * The capture of the *Minerva*, the murder of its people, and men passengers, with the captivity and distribution of women passengers, it is understood, have induced the Bombay government to take measures for punishing these marauders. How far they have been rendered effectual, or what has been their result, we have no information sufficiently recent to enable us to state.

PERSIAN REPORT OF A VICTORY OVER THE RUSSIANS.

We have had repeated occasion to compare the phraseology of the *Great Nation*, with that of the Orientals. In their accounts of military exploits, battles, sieges, &c. the French have been thought to be unrivalled; and, certainly, the figurative language in which they convey the narration of a skirmish or of a rencontre between two parties on patrolle, is occasionally very noble and sublime. Even French admirals have displayed this talent; and have well deserved the admiration of their non-nautical countrymen. They have made thousands of British sailors "bite the dust," on the stormy ocean; thousands of such foes they describe as "having been;" and every French ship, of the numbers now serving in the British navy, had "covered itself with glory," top-mast high, long before the occurrence of that "accident" which prevented it from making prize of its opponent.

Notwithstanding this undeniable excellence of French authorship, we have with regret perceived some deficiencies in the style of their officers; and in hopes of furnishing a hint or two towards their perfection, we solicit permission in all humility, to introduce to their acquaintance a specimen of Eastern *Report*, from which their ingenuity will not fail of deriving advantage.

The following account, we presume, is new to our readers, in general; and it will be read with interest, as narrating an event not known among us; and also, as being a specimen of a newspaper printed and published in that remote but important empire, Persia.

A Persian newspaper, containing an account of some of the principal local occurrences, communicates the details of a conflict between the Persian and Russian armies in Georgia.

This event happened, towards the latter end of the month Ramazen, in the year 1223 of the Hijeree, (corresponding with the middle of November, 1808, of the Christian *Æra*.) The following are the particulars. A large Russian force, well appointed and accoutred, and powerfully supported by a formidable artillery, having marched from Tefleez, for the purpose of reducing the fortress of Prwan, intelligence of their movements was communicated to Mahommed Housain Khan, *Kujjer*, *Cosveen*, *Behler Begee*, the high in dignity!!! Immediately on the receipt of this information, that Chieftain assembled toge-

ther such troops of the victorious army as he had in readiness, and proceeded by rapid marches to meet the Russians. As soon as the two armies came within sight of each other, the enemy opened a heavy fire from their artillery, which destroyed a portion of the Persian troops. Upon this, Mahommed Houssain Khan, the renowned for bravery, calling to mind the words of the proverb, which may be translated, 'the better part of valour is discretion,' had recourse to the warfare of flight. He thus inveigled the Russians to follow him, and directed his way towards the fortress of Aroomee, where the tents of his soldiers were intermixed with the dwellings of the inhabitants. The pursuit was kept up by the enemy with much eagerness and precipitation, until they came within the range of the fortress.—when the Persian artillery opened, and, at the first discharge, a vast number of the Russian soldiers were consumed in the fire of mortality. At the same moment, the victorious troops of Mahommed Houssain Khan rushed, with drawn scymitars, among the ranks of the enemy, and completed their discomfiture. In the conflict which ensued, about seven or eight thousand Russians fell a prey to the remorseless sword, many of their chieftains were made prisoners, and a great part of their guns, arms and accoutrements fell into the hands of the conquering Persians. The Russian Commander in Chief fled towards Tefleez.

As soon as Mahommed Houssain Khan was completely assured of the defeat and flight of the enemy, he transmitted an account of this great victory to the *Prince of the world*, *Abbas Mirza*, who sits on the throne of royalty at Tebeez. At the same time, Mahommed Houssain Khan himself proceeded towards Tefleez, in pursuit of the Russians. When the intelligence reached the prince Abbas Mirza, he immediately forwarded a detail of the circumstances of the victory to the king, and taking the field in person with a powerful army, also set out in the direction of Tefleez, with a fixed determination in his valiant mind to extirpate the Russian nation.

Mahommed Kutteem Khan Afshaar, (a relation to the prime minister, Mirza Mahommed Shussee) received instructions from the king, to spread abroad the tidings of this joyful event. Three dispatches upon the subject were accordingly sent from Taheeran, one to the prince of the world, ruler of Persia, and *Khokhalboos*, of all the havens and shores, and of the land of Lhar,—another to Mahommed Nubbee Khan, Lord of the Sea,—and a third to the British Envoy.

As moreover, it was manifest, that in this affair, the Russians had been the aggressors,

it now occurred to the mind of the king, that they must have acted under the influence of the French ambassador at present in attendance at the court of Persia. *The dust of vexation therefore settled in the skirts of the royal favour towards the French nation*, and it became desirable in the eyes of the king, that the friendship subsisting with that people should be dissolved.

By this it appears, that the very intrigues of the French at the court of Russia contributed to ruin that favourite plan of the Emperor and King, towards the execution of which he had taken most uncommon pains, and had disbursed immense sums of money. Not long after this disgust conceived by the Shah against the French *intrigants* had scattered "the dust of vexation on the skirts of the royal favour," the English embassy, under Sir Harford Jones, arrived at the Persian court, was received with distinguished honours, and succeeded in converting disgust into antipathy.

EMBASSY TO CABUL: DESCRIPTION OF PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

A letter from a gentleman attached to the embassy to Cabool, contains a short account of their progress to the Camp near Derah Ismael Khan, whence the letter is dated on the 18th January, 1809. The following extract has been kindly communicated to us:

"We left Delhee on the 12th of October, 1808, and in a few days quitted the Company's provinces.

"The country is almost a desert from the frontier to the Gharrah, which river we reached on the 26th of November. The town of Bikaner is in the middle of the Desert, and about the time of our arrival there, we lost forty people from the effects of fatigue and the badness of the water. We remained at Bikaner for ten days, during which time the town was surrounded, and almost completely blockaded, by the army of the Rajah of Joudpoor and his allies. Having left that place, we marched to Bhawalpoor a town near the Gharrah, and found this by far the worst part of the desert. We had made every possible arrangement for the carriage of water, and were greatly assisted by Bhawal Khan, the Prince of the Country, between Bikaner and Moultaun. He sent some hundred camels laden with water to meet us in the Desert, under the escort of a party of troops also mounted on camels, forming a fine looking, and they say, an efficient sort of cavalry. Camels are here much more commonly used than horses, and I often rode them for many miles.

"We remained on the banks of the Gharrah for near a fortnight, and from thence reached Moultaim in four or five marches. The town is large, walled, and possessed of a citadel. The Governor, who is a Suddoo Zye, (the name of the King of Cabool's bride) exchanged visits with us, but as he did not seem to relish our being encamped so close to his walls, we moved on in a few days to the Chenaub or Asceines, on the banks of which we remained several days. We at last reached the Indus on the 5th of this month, (January) and crossed at the Ghapt (here called Puttun) of Kyhearee. We marched up the right bank, and arrived at this place on the 11th instant.

"We are now waiting for the king's commands respecting our advance, which we expect hourly to receive. We shall meet him at Peishawur where he has just arrived, and where he generally spends the winter, which is less severe there than at Cabool."

OBSERVATIONS ON SARDINIA.

No. II.

CAGLIARI, the capital, contains many handsome public edifices, and is strongly fortified. The municipality has a rental of thirty thousand livres, and a granary containing a permanent stock of twenty thousand measures of wheat, in case of any occasional scarcity. The city was ravaged by the plague in the seventeenth century, and in the eighteenth it stood three sieges; the present population is estimated at 35,000.

Sassari is the chief town of another district, situated on the north-eastern side of the island, twelve miles from the sea. It is surrounded with high gothic walls and towers. The hanging hills and valleys of trees which encircle it, add greatly to its embellishment. It is well supplied with water by fountains, which are not inferior to many in Rome. The governor of the district resides there, and though a military man, presides in the civil and criminal courts. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains eighty-four churches, thirteen convents, a college for the education of noblemen, and the most considerable manufactory of tobacco. The population is estimated at 30,000.

The adjacent islands abound in wild goats, deer, wild boars, falcons: also in salt marshes, and fine pasturage. There are likewise a few tunny fisheries.

As the Greeks were very fond of comparing the form of every country with some known object, they are said to have called Sardinia *Ichnusa* and *Sandafiotis*, from the foot and the sandal. Thus they compared Mesopotamia to a galley, and the Peloponnesus to a leaf of the plane tree. Let us

proceed, however, to a comparison between our national quadrupeds and those of the neighbouring continents, which may tend to throw some light on the origin of the Sardinian nation. We shall consider the wild species only, which men must have taken with them to their new settlement. The similitude of animals in different countries leads to the supposition of the identity of one country with another. Now by confronting the wild quadrupeds of Sardinia with those in Italy, we find a great difference between them. The *Mouflon* is the first in comparison; this animal is unknown in Italy; on the contrary, the roebuck is never seen in Sardinia, though we meet with it in those parts of Italy nearest to that Island. The *Mouflon*, which has never existed on the great continents of France and Spain, is so naturalized in the east, that Brisson has called it *Capra Orientalis*. Dapper speaks of it in Cyprus, and Belon met with it in Greece. It may therefore suffice to assign an oriental origin to those Sardinian quadrupeds.

The Ictis of Aristotle, which we call *Boc-camele*, is the second wild animal very common in our island; yet it is entirely unknown to modern naturalists who have described the animals of the two adjacent continents. The quadrupeds then which are not found in the neighbouring countries, were introduced into the island by the first colonists; they were Greeks, whose customs are still easily traced. The leathern buskins worn by the peasants, are the same with those of Laertes. The knife worn in the girdle is still customary throughout the Levant. Whether the bread be made of wheat or barley, the form of it is round and flattened; hence St. Luke's expression of "breaking of bread:" it is presented at table in a white cloth by the young women.

If we consider the hospitality used in the island, we shall recollect with pleasure the adventures of Telemachus. The master of the house receives the stranger with great cordiality, leads his horse to the stable, and prepares for the repast; but the women retire, and appear only to take away and wish the traveller a good journey, to whom they offer provisions for the road. In the Levant and in Sardinia, two pieces of wood, rubbed against each other, serve instead of a flint and steel; and in those countries the female mourners attend the funerals, to sing the praises of the dead, and disfigure themselves by acts of grief and despair. Moreover this resemblance to Greek customs is confirmed by numerous Greek words, still retained in the vernacular tongue. Hence the probability of our conjectures on an oriental origin may be well founded.

We pass over the dry details of the various

revolutions which have subjected Sardinia during the course of ages. In 1720 it was ceded to the court of Turin in exchange for Sicily, and under its new sovereign agriculture began to flourish; seminaries were endowed; hospitals were founded; commerce was encouraged, and credit established among the merchants by the erection of commercial boards, with excellent regulations for the decision of mercantile affairs. After the accession of Victor Amadeus in 1773 down to 1792, when war was declared by France, Sardinia was sacrificed to the cupidity of those Piedmontese subjects who, through the weakness of the king, had usurped the most lucrative places in every branch of public administration, and no reciprocity was granted to the Sardinians in state affairs in the continental dominions. Hence all appeals became useless, discontent was general, and the most horrible slavery stared them in the face.

Soon after the declaration of war, the French Republic dispatched Admiral Truguet with forty-five sail of the line and thirty-one transports to take the island. As no succours could be expected from the king, who had already lost Nice and Savoy, the islanders determined on a vigorous resistance. A second division of the French fleet arrived in the gulph of Cagliari, and on the 12th of Feb. 1793 the attack was begun; but the fleet were soon obliged to retire, with the loss of an eighty gun ship and many of the transports. The king was delighted with this glorious defeat, and sent letters full of the most flattering and paternal expressions; and the Pope in his brief says, "We most heartily congratulate all the inhabitants on this stupendous and immortal honour attached to the Sardinian name, &c." The Sardinians in their address to his majesty confined their requests to the five following articles:—A convocation of the *Cortes* for the discussion of all objects of public utility; the confirmation of all laws, customs and privileges; a nomination to offices in favour of the Sardinians; the establishment of a council with the Viceroy; and the appointment of a Sardinian minister to the court of Turin. Although the deputies charged with these articles were well received by his majesty, who assured them of his favourable dispositions, yet they were detained many months at Turin in vain, and dispatches were sent privately to the Viceroy to be communicated to the chiefs of the three estates, which contained a negative reply to all their requests.

The whole kingdom was confounded by such a fatal stroke which blasted all their hopes, and being well persuaded that it proceeded from the intrigues of the minister of the interior, in league with the Piedmontese placemen in the island, an insurrection became general; and on the twenty-eighth of

April 1794, the public effervescence was excited to the highest pitch. The royal party was worsted, the troops were disarmed, and the Viceroy made prisoner. By the intervention of some personages distinguished for their birth and talents, the people promised to return to their duty on condition that the Viceroy and all natives of Piedmont, with the exception of the archbishop of Cagliari and some other prelates, be expelled the kingdom. The Royal Audience composed of Sardinians, immediately assumed the reins of government agreeably to the constitution, the states assembled, and measures were adopted for the restoration of public tranquillity. The Viceroy, deputies, placemen, and all other Piedmontese were embarked the next day, and some prelates alone remained who were worthy of the honourable exception.

CHINESE INFLEXIBILITY; OR SUCCESSFUL
SULLENNESS: A LESSON TO EUROPEANS.

For the state of Macao, previous to the contents of this communication, vide *Panorama*, Vol. VII. p. 146.

The landing of the British troops at Macao, a measure, which circumstances that no longer exist, rendered at that time expedient, produced an order from the Chinese Government for the cessation of trade and intercourse with the English. The Honorable Company's Supra-cargoes immediately rendered the most full and satisfactory explanations; but to whatever proposition was offered; or to whatever explanation they made, the Chinese confined themselves to this answer: "Withdraw your troops: your trade and intercourse with us shall then revert to its former footing."—"We desire a conference, in order to lay before you certain friendly explanations," say the Supra-cargoes. "Neither conference nor explanations are wanted," replies the inflexible Viceroy of Quangtung, "if you desire the renewal of your trade and intercourse with us, embark your troops." Whatever was the nature or complexion of the proposition made to the Viceroy or to the Hoppoa, the same answer was invariably returned:—"Embark your troops."

Under such determined hostility to negotiation, as was evinced by the Chinese, the ablest Diplomatist could not hope to advance a single step. After many fruitless attempts, between the first of October, and the beginning of December, the design was abandoned; and, circumstances admitting of the adoption of the measure so pleasing to the Chinese, the detachment of British troops was embarked from Macao.

Early in November, at a time when it

was anxiously desired to confer with the Chinese, but which they obstinately refused, two English frigates, the *Phaeton* and the *Dédaigneuse*, were moved up from Macao to Whampoa, and the *Russel 74*, was anchored at the second Bar.

About the middle of November, Admiral Drury, attended by the boats from all the English ships at Whampoa, both European and Country, strongly manned and armed, went up to Canton, where he remained two days. During that time, he had frequent intercourse with the principal Mandareens, but was denied all access to the Viceroy. The Admiral was received and treated with the usual respect by the Chinese, though the appearance of the armed men and boats, anchored off the town of Canton, produced an evident sensation of uneasiness and dissatisfaction in the Chinese, who now became more reserved in their intercourse with the English. The Admiral, after remaining 48 hours at Canton, and perceiving no prospect of gaining any point of importance, by remaining longer, returned to the anchorage at Whampoa.

The Chinese, alarmed probably by this visit, assembled a considerable body of troops in the neighbourhood of Canton, and moored a number of their war boats, filled with soldiers, across the river, two or three miles below the town. Some apprehensions were entertained about this time, for the personal safety of the English, then residing at Canton, which, in the end, proved to be groundless. However, on the 21st of November, an order was issued by Admiral Drury, directing all British subjects to quit Canton, with their property, within eight and forty hours from the date of the order. Such Englishmen as were at Canton, left it in consequence, and repaired to the shipping at Whampoa, carrying with them upwards of a million of dollars of private property. The Chinese on this occasion, would not allow any articles, the produce of China, to be taken away, nor any silver or other specie, except such as was in dollars or other foreign coin.

On the 28th of November, Admiral Drury, whose moderation and firmness were conspicuous on all occasions, proposed to go to Canton, to bring down a quantity of spirits for the shipping, which had been lodged at one of the Factories at Canton. The visit had probably also for its object, to ascertain the disposition of the Chinese, and whether they would oppose his passage. In order to guard against the danger of surprise or attack, each of His Majesty's ships, and each of those of the Honourable Company, sent two boats carrying carronades, and otherwise armed and fully manned, to accompany the Admiral. This fleet of armed boats, left Whampoa, on the morning

of the 28th, for Canton. They met with no opposition till within about three miles of the town, when, coming within distant range of the Chinese war-boats, moored across the river, these, and a small fort upon the shore, opened a fire of round and grape upon the English. The Admiral instantly ordered the boats to lie upon their oars, while he in his barge, accompanied by a Portuguese Padre, as an interpreter, was rowed forward, the Admiral standing upon the stern sheets, as the boat advanced. On coming sufficiently near, to what appeared to be the principal boat, bearing the flag of a head mandareen, the Interpreter was desired to declare the peaceful intention of the visit; but the instant that he rose and began to speak, the boat was fired upon. The attempt to obtain a hearing was repeatedly made, and always with the same result, the Chinese either firing or preparing to fire, whenever the Interpreter arose to speak. The Admiral finding that it was in vain to persevere, returned with the fleet of armed boats to Whampoa.

Affairs remained without any hope of change or relaxation on the part of the Chinese till the 16th of December, when the British troops were ordered to embark from Macao, a measure that was quickly followed by the revocation of the Chinese order prohibiting trade and intercourse with the English. The repeal of this order was to go into operation on the 22d of December, when the friendly and commercial relations, between the English and Chinese would regain their former channel.

During the suspension of intercourse with the Chinese, the English gentlemen at Canton, Whampoa and Macao, were accommodated from day to day, with provisions by their Compradores, though the supply was restricted to a quantity not more than sufficient for one day's consumption, and occasionally it was obtained with much difficulty. Some inconvenience also, was experienced from the want of servants, as all the Chinese, in the employment of the English, were ordered to quit their service. This order, however, was not rigidly enforced.

In looking at the issue of these late differences in China, it is highly gratifying to reflect, that a misunderstanding, though subsisting for nearly three months, between the most obstinate and unaccommodating people on earth, on the one hand, and a nation the most powerful in arms on the other, should be adjusted in all its parts without recourse to violence, and without staining any point of its progress from beginning to end; with one drop of innocent blood.

A daring attack was made upon the launch of the *Lion* man of war, near the Bocca Tigris,

by a number of Chinese armed boats, which were repulsed with the loss of twenty-five of their men killed. The Chinese government disclaimed all knowledge of this transaction; and it was understood that the boats engaged in this attack, belonged to the Ladrões, or pirates on the Coast of China, for whose incursions and murders, vide an account in *Panorama*, Vol. VII. p. 1372.

EXCERPTA from an Argument, by C. W. W.

WYNN, Esq. M. P. on the Jurisdiction of the House of Commons to commit, in Cases of Breach of Privilege. Lately published.

It has long since (31 Hen. VI.) been declared by the Judges, that they ought not to make answer to a question concerning privilege of Parliament; "for it hath not been used aforetime, that the Justices should, in any wise, determine the privileges of the High Court of Parliament."

The authority of this High Court is supreme, and paramount to that of every other within this kingdom, and the whole of that authority has, from time immemorial, been separately possessed and exercised by each of the Houses, in so far as is necessary for their own distinct functions. Each House is a Chamber of the King's High Court of Parliament: in each of them the King's person is, in the eye of the law, perpetually present; and it is expressly stated by Lord Coke, in his fourth Institute, that "the Lords, in their House, have power of judicature, and that the Commons, in their House, have power of judicature also."

The House of Commons, in its celebrated apology of 1621, distinctly asserts its own claim to be a Court of Record. ["We avouch, also, that our House is a Court of Record, and so ever esteemed."] To the records of that court we must, therefore, appeal for its practice.

The number of instances, in which the House of Commons has directed the commitment, imprisonment, or custody of delinquents, from the year 1547 to the present time, amounts to little less than a thousand.

The statute (4 Jac. I. cap. 13. sec. 3.) distinctly recognizes the right to commit breakers of privilege. After regulating the discharge of privileged persons, who may have been arrested, it provides, "That this act, or any thing herein contained, shall not extend to the diminishing of any punishment to be hereafter, by censure in Parliament, inflicted upon any person, which hereafter shall make, or procure to be made, any such arrest, as aforesaid."

The right of the Commons to commit for breach of privilege was retained after the Restoration, and one of the strongest cases of

its exercise will be found to have taken place within a few months after that event.

Mr. Maurice Tompson having violated the privilege of the House, by suing a member, was ordered into custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

The Serjeant reported (23d December, 1660), that he was denied admittance at Mr. Tompson's house, and that slighting and contemptuous words were given, touching the warrant; upon which the House immediately resolved, that Mr. Maurice Tompson be sent for in custody as a delinquent, and that the Serjeant at Arms be empowered to break open Mr. Tompson's house, in case of resistance, and also to bring in custody all such as shall make opposition therein; and he is directed to call to his assistance the Sheriff of Middlesex, and all other officers, as he shall see cause, who are required to assist him accordingly.

The Hon. Alexander Murray was committed to Newgate by the House of Commons, on the 7th February, 1751, "for a high and dangerous contempt of the privileges of the House." He having been brought up by *Habeas Corpus* to the Court of King's Bench, a motion was made for his discharge, but the Court unanimously refused it.

On this occasion, Mr. Justice Foster, whose writings have long been considered as the soundest exposition of our criminal law, declared: "that the law of Parliament was part of the law of the land, and there would be an end of all law, if the House could not commit for a contempt; all courts of record (even the lowest) may commit for a contempt."

Wright and Dennison, the two other judges present, also stated, "that it need not appear on the Speaker's warrant what the contempt was, for it did appear the court could not judge thereof;" and "that no court can admit to bail a person committed for a contempt in any other court in Westminster Hall."

The last instance in which the right in question was litigated, was in the case of Mr. Crosby, in 1771; a member of the House, and at that time Lord Mayor of London. He was committed for contempt.

In the Easter term, Mr. Crosby was brought up by *Habeas Corpus* before the Court of Common Pleas, and his discharge was moved. This application the Court unanimously, and without hesitation, rejected.

Lord Chief Justice de Grey, in giving his opinion, after quoting the passages already cited from Lord Coke, says:—"The power of committing must be inherent in the House of Commons, from the very nature of its institution, and therefore is part of the law of the land. All contempts are either punishable in the court contemned,

"or in some higher court. Now the Parliament has no superior court, therefore the contempts against either House can only be punished by themselves. When the House of Commons adjudge any thing to be a contempt, or a breach of privilege, their adjudication is a conviction, and their commitment, in consequence, is execution; and no court can discharge or bail a person that is in execution by the judgment of any other court. In the case of a commitment by this Court, or the King's Bench, there is no appeal. Suppose the Court of King's Bench sets an excessive fine upon a man for a misdemeanor, there is no remedy, no appeal to any other court. We must depend upon the discretion of some courts. A man, not long ago, was sentenced to stand in the pillory, by the court of Common Pleas, for a contempt. Some may think this very hard, to be done without a trial by jury; but it is necessary. Suppose the courts should abuse their jurisdiction, there can be no remedy for this: it would be a public grievance, and redress must be sought from the legislature. The laws never can be a prohibition to the Houses of Parliament, because, by law, there is nothing superior to them. Suppose they also, as well as the courts of law, should abuse the powers which the constitution has given them, there is no redress."

Mr. Justice Blackstone:—"The sole adjudication of contempts, and the punishment thereof, in any manner, belongs exclusively, and without interfering, to each respective court. Infinite confusion and disorder would follow, if courts could, by writ of *Habeas Corpus*, examine and determine the contempts of others. The judgment and commitment of each respective court, as to contempts, must be final, and without controul. It is a confidence that may, with perfect safety and security, be reposed in the Judges and the Houses of Parliament. The House of Commons have this power, only in common with all the courts of Westminster Hall; and if any persons may be safely trusted with this power, they must surely be the Commons, who are chosen by the people; for their privileges and powers are the privileges and powers of the people. The House of Commons is the only judge of its own proceedings. Holt differed from the other Judges in this point; but we must be governed by the eleven, and not by the single one."

In this opinion Gould and Nares, the other two judges, agreed.

The same application was afterwards made to the Court of Exchequer, which also unanimously rejected it.

Lord Gilbert, in his History of the Common Pleas, does, indeed, derive this power

from the statute of Westminster, passed in the 13th year of King Edward the first; but he afterwards more correctly adds: "notwithstanding the statute of Magna Charta, that none are to be imprisoned nisi per legale iudicium parium suorum vel per legem terræ, this is one part of the law of the land to commit for contempt, and confirmed by this statute."

The late Mr. Fox was, throughout his life, the asserter and defender of this, among other privileges of the House of Commons.

On the cases of the Morning Herald, of Stockdale, of Reeves, and of Stuart, he in those years distinctly stated, "that in cases of public libel, or of a libel on the government at large, or legislature collectively, a prosecution by the Attorney-General might be the most proper mode of proceeding to punish; but that, in a libel on the House of Commons, the person who had written it ought more properly to be punished by the House....."

"The House possessed an inherent constitutional right of punishing those who incurred a contempt, or were guilty of a breach of its privileges....."

"He did not hold the opinion, that because members in the House, may not only with propriety, but with strict regard to their duty, hold certain language, and declare certain sentiments upon any topic under their consideration, the public prints were warranted in giving those to the world at large. The freedom of speech he considered as the first and most essential privilege of Parliament, inseparable from its dignity and well-being; and he could easily imagine many cases, in which it would be a gross libel, and breach of privilege in a newspaper, to publish such words as he would find it necessary to make use of in his place.

"He thought, that if an article was such as could be punishable only in as much as it was a contempt of the House, no other tribunal could take any cognizance of it; no court of justice ever, or at least very seldom, adopted the plan of prosecution in a case of contempt of court, but almost invariably proceeded by taking the punishment into its own hands.

"He also reminded the House, that when once they committed the prosecution to the law courts, they had no further command of it; and however inclined they might be to shew lenity, they would not have it in their power."

If we look back at the precedents, we shall perceive, that the imprisonment by order of the House has, with very few exceptions, been of much shorter duration than would have been inflicted for like offences by the courts in Westminster Hall.

There are also many offences which it is highly necessary to notice, but of which those courts cannot take cognizance. The proceedings of the House, or parliamentary conduct of individuals, may be not only misrepresented, but falsified, without being so libelled as to be the subject of an indictment.

Were this controul removed, the language of all public men would be continually misrepresented, not, as now too frequently happens, by error or inadvertence, but by wilful perversion, according to the violence of party, or malevolence of personal hostility.

This must lead, of necessity, to a great public evil, to the closing of the gallery of the House, and debarring the people from all means of learning through the press, and of correcting any misconceived opinions of public affairs, by the superior information and judgment of those by whom they are discussed in Parliament.

LORD VALENTIA AND MR. SALT VINDICATED.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir,—In the last number of the *Literary Panorama* I have perused some remarks entitled, "Considerations on the Opinions expressed on Mr. Bruce, by Lord Valentia and Mr. Salt."—These more particularly allude to the latter gentleman, who, being at this time far from his country, is not in a situation to defend himself from the charges advanced against him by your correspondent. — The absence of Mr. Salt, on such an occasion, must be regretted by his friends, as he certainly could have best replied to his opponent: yet, as his friend, I cannot suffer prejudices to go abroad against him without attempting to refute them.

Mr. Antes sets out with informing us, "that, from his personal knowledge of Mr. Bruce's character, he conceives it to have been such as would not admit of his advancing an unfounded falsehood," meaning, I suppose, an untruth deliberately and knowingly advanced; and upon this ground I conjecture, that if Mr. Bruce, in a single instance, can be convicted of a palpable and deliberate violation of truth, it will be of little consequence to any of his readers to learn, what opinion Mr. Antes may entertain of the unimpeachableness of that gentleman's veracity. As to Mr. Bruce deserving credit because he had "too much good sense not to know that he might be detected by some future traveller," it applies equally to all travellers; yet, I fancy, that Mr. Antes would be cautious of placing implicit confidence in all the relations of writers of this description. The fact is, vanity, and the desire for admiration, even though it be of short duration, are too apt in the

human mind, to bear down every other principle; and it would not be very difficult to point out many instances where the love of literary fame has induced authors to sacrifice, at her shrine, their veracity and integrity. But, says your correspondent, Mr. Bruce, if guilty of advancing falsehoods, might have been contradicted by his Greek servant Michael, who, it is said, was alive "ten years" after the former had returned from his travels. Unfortunately for this argument, Mr. Bruce did not publish his travels until sixteen years after that period; when the Greek servant was actually dead.

With respect to Mr. Salt having entered upon his journey with a mind prejudiced against Mr. Bruce, "and determined to find fault with him wherever he could," it is unsupported by the evidence of facts, and is consequently entitled to little notice. It may not however be amiss to meet the remark, that, times and circumstances may produce considerable changes in persons and things in some parts of the world, by observing, that these changes take place in a much less degree, in proportion as a country is little removed from barbarism. The customs, manners, and dispositions of a people in less than half civilized states, generally remain unvaried through a number of years; and in such places as D'hallac, Massowah, and Arkeko, it is probable, that little essential alteration could have been effected in the space of thirty-five years. This being the case, I will call upon Mr. Antes himself attentively to compare the respective accounts given of D'hallac by Mr. Bruce and Mr. Salt, and then declare whether it be possible for him to give credit to two statements so glaringly contradictory. Many of the circumstances on which these gentlemen are at variance, are of a nature which no interval of time can reconcile: but it must be remembered in favour of Mr. Salt, that Mr. Bruce's account rests *solely* upon his own evidence; while that of Mr. Salt can be corroborated by the living testimony of Capt. Court and Rudland, to the former of whom, reference may be made, as he is now in England.

I shall be glad, Mr. Editor, if your correspondent will acquaint me in what part of Lord Valentia's Travels he met with the assertion of Mr. Salt, "that the battle of Serbraxos was fought two years before he (Mr. Bruce) entered Abyssinia," as in p. 209 of the 3d volume of his Lordship's work, it is clearly stated by Mr. Salt that Mr. Bruce during that battle, was in the house of the Aboona Joseph. I mention this circumstance merely with the view of shewing the disingenuous inaccuracy of Mr. Antes's quotation; and I notice the following, as a tolerable specimen of the absurdity of his conclusions, where he adduces, as a proof of Mr. Bruce

having been in the battle of Serbraxos, that he shewed him a wound, made by a spear in his arm, which was not entirely healed on his arrival in Egypt; and which Mr. Antes I presume conceives could not possibly have been received at any other place, nor on any other occasion, except in the above battle.

The same luminous perception which enabled Mr. Antes to dive into the recesses of Mr. Salt's mind, and drag to light the lurking prejudices harboured against Mr. Bruce, has given him an equally clear insight into the mind of Lord Valentia, against whom a similar accusation is adduced, and apparently with as little propriety. That such prejudices did not exist in either of their minds, previously to their arrival in the Red Sea, it seems fair to infer, from Mr. Bruce's Travels having been selected as the companion and guide of their voyage in those intricate and remote parts; and it is, moreover, stated by Lord Valentia in the beginning of his 2d volume, that one of the principal reasons which induced him to visit D'halac, was the description which Bruce had given of the 360 tanks, as still existing in that island; a lasting monument of the magnificence of the Ptolemies. It is evident, therefore, that his lordship relied on Mr. Bruce's veracity at that time; and if afterwards on reaching the scene of Mr. Bruce's adventures, he discovered that the 360 tanks amounted to no more than twenty, and that not one of these was to be found at Dote'ew, it does not appear very surprising that his Lordship and his companions should subsequently have felt their confidence in Mr. Bruce's assertions a little diminished. It is also insinuated, by Mr. Antes, that the evidence given by many of the principal Abyssinians, and even by the Ras himself, was in a manner forced from them; and that when they informed him that Mr. Bruce had neither held office nor command in the country, nor had been in any battle, that they merely did so in compliance with Mr. Salt's wishes, and with a desire to humour the prejudices which they had discovered he entertained. If such were their real motive, it is somewhat singular that they should have stated that Mr. Bruce was well received by the king, by whom he was furnished with money and provisions; that Ras Michael gave him a house at Koscam; and that he was a favourite with the Iteghe, and Azoro Esther. These circumstances certainly spoke highly in Mr. Bruce's favour; and evidently could not be considered very gratifying intelligence to a person prejudiced against him. I cannot therefore avoid thinking that the accusation against Mr. Salt in this respect, is uncandid and groundless; and I trust that, in the eyes of every impartial person, it will be considered in a similar point of view. Had Mr. Salt felt desirous

of calumniating Mr. Bruce he might have suppressed circumstances which were favorable, and have brought forward others of a different complexion. Of such a proceeding I, from a personal knowledge of his character, believe him incapable; but supposing for an instant that he could have been guilty of such baseness, it would have availed him nothing, since, in that case, he would have rendered himself liable to the immediate detection of Capt. Rudland, who copied the whole of the journal, and who it is unfair to suppose could entertain the same prejudices against Bruce as those of which Mr. Salt is accused. In a following paragraph a similar charge, of extorting testimony, is laid against Lord Valentia, and with apparently still less justice; since the only evidence adduced, in proof of his assertion, amounts to nothing more than his lordship's having merely asked Mr. Rosetti "if he knew Mr. Bruce?" A more simple inquiry, or less of what is called in law a leading question, it is hardly possible to conceive; yet Mr. A. assigns no other reason whatever for the opinion he has advanced. The observations in the note that Mr. Rosetti could have no *candja* of his own; and that Mr. Bruce did not reside at Mr. Rosetti's, are perfectly irrelevant; for Mr. Rosetti does not appear to have asserted either the one or the other. There is indeed one part of Mr. Rosetti's statement, on which if he had thought proper, Mr. Antes was fully capable of giving testimony, which relates to the question whether the Bega *did*, or did *not* wear jewels in their turbans. On this topic he has omitted to remark; but, unless he be prepared to assert that the former was actually the custom, he must admit that Mr. Bruce is convicted of a falsehood; and that the whole tale is, as Mr. Rosetti has asserted, a fabrication; particularly after Mr. A's acknowledgement that Mr. Rosetti was at the time a favorite of Ali Beg, and consequently likely to be acquainted with the fact. Mr. Antes and Mr. Rosetti have made different assertions respecting the residence of Mr. Bruce in Egypt and his departure thence, and I am willing to give a larger portion of credit to the memory of the former than to that of the latter, who, when Lord Valentia conversed with him, was far advanced in years; but I am inclined to believe, that the Venetian anecdote may have taken place when Mr. Bruce returned from Balbec, and not when he returned from Abyssinia. Whether Mr. Rosetti be a man of abilities or merely a lucky adventurer, has no reference to the question of Mr. Bruce's veracity; though it appears difficult to consider in the latter point of view, the man who has weathered every storm that during the last forty years has agitated Egypt.

Mr. Salt is accused by Mr. Antes of making many "mis-statements, particularly in those passages were the veracity of Mr. Bruce is attacked;" of these he notices only a few, and these few I shall take the liberty of examining. It is alledged, in the first place, that "Mr. Salt makes very light of the difficulties of the ascent of the mountain Taranta," but it ought to be remembered that he is drawing a comparison between the difficulties, that Mr. Bruce informs us he encountered, and which he consumed *two days* in surmounting, and his own easy passage performed in *three hours*. He never denies the steepness of the ascent; and on his return, represents the pass as encumbered with stones and other difficulties. How therefore his observation, in the 3d Vol. p. 12, that another hill "in steepness, and ruggedness may be compared to Taranta," though its height is considerably inferior, or the following passage in p. 70, where he says the descent of another rough hill "was as bad as the descent of Taranta," can be considered contradictory, I must leave to the ingenuity of Mr. Antes to discover. The fair question appears to be, whether the description given by Mr. Bruce, of the difficulties of the ascent, and the wonderful exertions required from him and Yasmine to get up the baggage, be or be not proved a falsehood, by the simple fact of Mr. Salt, Capt. Rudland, and Mr. Carter having ascended the same hill, without meeting with considerable impediments, in *three hours*. As to the circumstance of the Abyssinians eating raw flesh, cut from the living animal, Mr. Salt and his companions are directly at issue with Mr. Bruce; and though I should generally suppose that the testimony of two witnesses of unimpeachable credit, were preferable to that of a single individual, I have no wish to disturb Mr. Antes in the enjoyment of his own conclusion. I will only add that Mr. Salt cannot be mistaken, in what he advances on this subject, as he positively states that it is a religious ceremony to kill the animal previously to its being eaten.

Mr. Salt no where considers modesty or chastity as the prominent virtues of the Abyssinians; and in p. 151 certainly declares he has no doubt "that they carry their familiarity much farther than he witnessed," when perfectly at liberty in the houses of "mutual friends." The same might possibly be said of certain English parties; and yet Mr. Antes would probably be shocked, were a foreigner to declare, that scenes so disgusting, and depraved as those described by Mr. Bruce, were the *general practice* of the English nation. With respect to the other passages referred to by Mr. Antes, pp. 27, 52, 71, 102, 103, 150, 3 vol., I have to request that you, Mr. Editor, will be pleased

to examine them and to declare to your readers, who may not have the work at hand, whether they in the most distant degree, justify Mr. A. in having quoted them as evidence of the Abyssinians being destitute of the virtues of modesty and chastity. Mr. Bruce brings a charge of a similar nature against the women of Dhalae; but it was found completely groundless by Lord Valentia and the ships' companies of the Antelope, and Panther, which forms a mass of evidence, I presume fully sufficient to convince the most incredulous.

With regard to the third charge of mis-statement, namely, that Hadjee Hamed informed Mr. Salt "that Mr. Bruce did not well understand Amharic, nor Tigre, and did not speak much more Arabic than I (Mr. Salt) do," I must observe, that admitting this to be an error, the evidence of Mr. Antes extends merely to the conviction of Hadjee Hamed of a mistake; for Mr. Salt only declares it on his authority, but it may be doubtful whether Hadjee Hamed, or Mr. Antes' friend, the Armenian, be mis-informed. Mr. Salt could never intend to deny that during Bruce's residence in Abyssinia, he had acquired sufficient knowledge of these languages to hold a *slight* conversation in them; but this is very different from "*well understanding them*."

It would be presumption in me to doubt the competency of Mr. Antes to judge of the correctness of Mr. Bruce's Arabic, but it is a little unfortunate that he should have named *Algiers* as one of the places where Mr. B. became acquainted with it in the *Mecca dialect*;—for there the Maugrabin or Western Arabic is spoken, which is the most corrupt of all; of this species probably Mr. Bruce had some knowledge; and that he used it, is proved by his mode of spelling *Nayib* and *Tuyib*, which are both words of two syllables; but which he writes *Naib* and *Tybe* according to the Maugrabin dialect.

Mr. Antes again misrepresents Mr. Salt's intentions, and mis-states his assertions, in the next paragraph. Had Mr. Bruce, in describing Axum, limited his errors to omissions, it indeed would be unjust to condemn him; he might unintentionally have been guilty of inaccuracies; and so possibly has Mr. Salt himself; but when he thought proper to give a geometrical elevation of the obelisk at Axum, for the purpose of correcting former travellers, he was bound to execute it faithfully, and still more, not to invent an inscription, a marble hill, pedestals for statues of the dog-star, and many other supposed remnants of ancient magnificence.—All this he is now proved to have done; yet an advocate can be found who calls these imposing "inaccuracies!!!" I cannot avoid noticing the illiberal and

unfounded remark with which Mr. Antes concludes his observations, "that though Mr. Salt cannot conceal his constant endeavour to find out something to the prejudice of Mr. Bruce's character, yet he is ready enough to quote his authority when it suits his purpose." So far from this being the case, I can venture to assert to you, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Salt was truly anxious to do more than justice to Mr. Bruce, that he has never stepped out of his line to calumniate him, but has suppressed many, very many circumstances in which he could have proved Mr. Bruce to have widely departed from truth; that he, as well as Lord Valentia, was at first a great admirer of Mr. Bruce, and that it was only from the conviction of his numerous misrepresentations, that they were induced to withdraw their confidence.

Before I conclude this letter, which has extended to a greater length than I originally intended, and for the insertion of which in your excellent publication I rely upon your well known impartiality, I must observe, that, in writing the above I have been guided solely by the motive of defending my absent friend from the aspersions cast upon his credibility—I wish for no controversy; but I cannot quietly behold selections partially made and invidiously censured, for the purpose of giving an impression of a work which the tenor of the whole will not fairly justify.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

I. J. H.

Argyle Street, May 17, 1810.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

ABYSSINIA; and the RED SEA.

Progress of Mr. Salt towards Gondar.

In our last number we expressed a hope that Mr. Salt, who was sent by His Majesty with presents to the Court of Abyssinia, had there then fulfilled his mission. This hope has been justified, as appears by the latest intelligence received from the eastern coast of Africa, *via* the Red Sea; of which the following is an abstract.

Mr. Salt reached Mocha, October, 1809, and departed thence for Ait, in the Abyssinian district of Buré, early in November. Captain Rudland had been for some time resident at Mocha; and had received several communications from Nathaniel Pierce, whom Lord Valentia left in Abyssinia. It appears, that the Ras (or prime minister) had been successful in several battles, both against the Galla, and his rivals. He had sent down Pierce to Ait, with presents for Captain Rudland; and it was fully ascertained that the communication thence to Anta-

low was easy. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Salt would visit Gondar, and be able to quit the country on his return, early in March.

The French had, as Lord Valentia expected, taken alarm at his proceedings; and had begun to intrigue at Mocha, at Jidda, and even in Abyssinia: the Ras had, however, professed his regard for the English, and declined all communication with them.

The Imaum of Sana had died in a good old age, and was peaceably succeeded by his eldest son.

The Sheriffe of Mecca, had professed the Wahabee faith; and had become tributary to Suud, the Chief of that sect.

The Americans continued to trade with Mocha, in defiance of the prohibitory laws; and the price of coffee was very high.

Wahabees.—By advice from Arabia, *via* India, we learn that the Wahabee Chief is dead; and that great disturbances prevail among his followers.

AUSTRIA.

New Bridge.—Vienna. It is proposed to construct a bridge over the Danube at Nussdorf, instead of the Tabor bridge that was lately carried away, [Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 148.] and which it has been found impracticable to repair; because the river enlarges its bed more and more.

Aspern.—The village of Aspern, so memorable from the sanguinary battle fought in its vicinity last summer, has already commenced re-building, under the direction of the Duke Saxe Teschen. A monument erected in its centre, will record the valour of those brave men who fell there.

CHINA.

Unprecedented Scarcity of Specie.

The general and increasing depreciation in the price, both of export and import goods, at the port of Canton, towards the end of February 1809, is fully explained by the prevailing and extraordinary scarcity of specie in China; which it is stated, in some late letters, had risen to such a height as to occasion some degree of inconvenience in conducting the usual operations of mercantile intercourse. This unprecedented scarcity in the precious metals in China, is ascribed to the suspension of the usual importations of dollars from the United States, and to the interruption of remittances in bullion from Manilla. The usual intercourse between China and Manilla, is no doubt, at this moment fully re-established.

Owing to the extreme scarcity of silver in China,—silver is the chief of their articles in bullion—Cotton had fallen to a price somewhat under twelve taels per *picul*, which is lower than known for many years past. This fall in its price is not at all the effect of an

excess of quantity of cotton in the market, or from its not being in request; on the contrary, it is known to be in demand, and is considered as scarce, but still specie is much the scarcer article of the two.

Some remittances have been received in Calcutta, from China, though not to the extent that is due. The agents in China very truly state the absolute impossibility of effecting remittances, from the difficulty of procuring silver, except at a heavy loss.

To the scarcity of specie, which was much felt in China, had been attributed the cause of the temporary stagnation and depression in the markets; and we have much reason to fear, that until the American embargo is taken off, or ships of that nation recommence their trade with the Chinese, no better prospects can reasonably be looked for, as the great importation of bullion from America, afforded a ready, and indeed the only, medium for the purchase of Indian commodities. A Spanish ship had however, arrived with a tolerable supply of dollars, which had produced some beneficial effects in the markets, and made a little stir.

American Ships.—Only four American ships arrived at China, in the season, of 1808. During the latter part of the year, and up to the beginning of March, there had not been a single arrival in China, from America.

Trade to the Brazils.—The government of Macao had dispatched a ship to the Brazils with the produce of China.

Sandal-Wood.—Sandal-wood bore but an indifferent price,—two vessels from Botanybay had arrived with cargoes of that article from the Feejee islands, and the markets were consequently low, particularly owing as we presume, to the great demand of specie.

FRANCE.

Imperial Archives.—Paris. The archives of the different states, brought from Ratisbon, from Rome, and some from Vienna, are to be placed in a new building, erected on purpose for them, to be called *The Palace of the Archives of the Empire*. The arrangement will include three divisions: French, German, and Italian.

All the Papal archives, including the different documents relating to the donations of Constantine, of the emperor Otho, &c. are now on their way from Rome to Rheims. Every thing indicates a total translation of the seat of the Head of the Church.

Importation favoured.—The colonial productions, drugs and spices, which have been confiscated at Venice and are announced for sale, by an order of Buonaparte, are allowed to be sold, only on the express condition, that they shall be imported into France. To

favour this importation still further, they will be free from all transit duty after the sale.

Versailles Repairs.—The repairs in progress at the palace of Versailles, occupy more than 800 workmen and labourers.

Reparation of St. Genevieve's.—The labours on the church of St. Genevieve, (*cité devant the Pantheon*) are continued with activity. The pavement of this church of black and white marble, in compartments, is begun. The repairs and the embellishments which are in progress in the subterranean church, destined to the interment of eminent men, will soon be completed. At the entry of this vault are the tombs of Rousseau and Voltaire. The towers of this church, which during the revolutionary fury were almost entirely levelled, will be rebuilt as speedily as possible. Compare *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 841.

Boulevards.—Paris, April 26. The boulevard of Coblenz, which in former years, was thronged, as the rendezvous of the beauty and fashionables of Paris, during the fine weather, is this year deserted; while the boulevard of the Panorama, opposite the Théâtre des Variétés, is crowded.

General Wirion's Suicide.—According to letters from Paris of April 18, General Wirion, late Commandant of Verdun, committed suicide on the preceding day. This officer had been ordered to Paris to answer charges of extortion and embezzlement preferred against him by Capt. Sir Thomas Lavie, and other British Prisoners at that *dépôt*. It appears, that some days before, he made an application, through a third person, to Sir T. Lavie, to soften the evidence against him as much as possible, promising, on that consideration, to restore the property purloined.

* * For particulars of General Wirion's conduct, see Mr. Stuart's Pamphlet, "The Real State of France, in 1809," reviewed in page 41 of the present volume.

GERMANY.

Revenue by Population.—Hanover, April 12. As the act of cession of this country to Westphalia reserves at the disposal of France an extent of territory containing a population of 15,000 souls, and the duchy of Lauenburg contains 40,000, it is thought that a revenue proportionate to the difference will be paid out of the treasury at Cassel.

Insignia Westphalian.—Hanover, April 12. The gazette of this city appears to day, for the first time, with the arms of the kingdom of Westphalia.

Russian Kibitki.—Hamburgh, April 9. This day, for the first time, we have seen thirty of those carriages which in Russia are called *Kibitki*, enter this city. They were laden with Russian goods and merchandizes,

forwarded from Riga. This convoy will be followed by fifty other carriages. The commerce by sea is become so very hazardous and difficult, that notwithstanding the length of the voyage, the transit by land is reckoned most advantageous, by good judges.

Cession of Tyrol to Bavaria.—It is understood that the portion of the Tyrol ceded to Bavaria by a late treaty, will contain by estimate, 280 to 300,000 inhabitants.

Town destroyed by Lightning.—Balingen (Wurtemberg), August 5, 1809. On the 31st of June a flash of lightning struck a house in the suburbs of our town; and the fire spread so rapidly, that, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions, in less than 22 hours the whole town was burned down, with the exception of a few houses. 320 houses were laid in ashes; and 630 families deprived of their habitations, and of almost all their property. Their misery and distress is indescribable. They had suffered much before from the war; which, having equally affected their neighbours, they can expect but little assistance from them.

Orphan House preserved.—Halle (Saxony), August 12, 1809. Our university again subsists since Easter, 1808, though very thinly attended, to what it formerly was. That God has preserved Franck's Institutions, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, and the failure of former resources, is a wonder in our sight. Our government has last year done more for their support than we ever could have expected. The original schools of the orphan-house are so crowded with children, that we are distressed for room, though we can accommodate upwards of seven hundred.

Public Debt.—Hanover. The public debt of the country of Hanover amounts to 80,000,000 of francs, exclusive of the arrears of interest, which have not been paid for these last three years.

Condition of Commerce.—Banks of the Elbe, April 9. The commerce of our countries is completely divided by the line of custom-houses; and the difference in the prices of articles on the different sides of the line of demarcation is very striking. Some fetch 50 per cent. more on this side than on the other. The natural consequence of this prohibition is the total stagnation of commerce at Altona; a consequence which the Danish Government must have looked to, since it has likewise prohibited all exportation from Schleswig and Holstein to Altona, the consumption of which place is in itself very considerable.—In consequence of the rigorous means taken to prevent contraband traffic, sugars, dye-stuffs, indigo, and cottons, are greatly in demand.

HOLLAND.

Ceded Provinces.—The population of the Dutch provinces lately ceded to France, is calculated at 335,000 inhabitants.

Territory transferred to France.—May 7. Paris papers to April 1. contain the following *Senatus Consultum*: All the countries situated on the left bank of the Rhine, from the limits of the departments of the Roer and Lower Meuse, following the *Thalweg* * of the Rhine to the sea; are united to the French empire, and form an integral part.—

2. The countries situated between the course of the Waal, the River Dogne, and the frontiers of the department of the Nettes, the Lower Meuse, and the Roer, shall form a department, under the name of the department of the Mouths of the Rhine. Bois le Duc shall be the chief city.—3. The countries situated at the west of the Dogne, with the Isles of Schowen, Tholen, North and South Beveland, and Waleheren, shall be united to the department of the two Nettes.

—4. The department of the Mouths of the Rhine shall have two deputies to the Legislative Body. The department of the two Nettes, which has three, shall have five.

(Signed) NAPOLEON. CAMBACERES.

HUNGARY.

Causes of Earthquakes.—From the Report of three professors, of Pest, sent to Hungary to examine into the cause of the earthquake of January last, it appears that the centre, from which the shocks were communicated, is in the environs of the mountain of Czoka. At their departure, the shocks, though feeble, were still perceptible. The number distinctly felt between the 14th of January and the 14th of February, was one thousand.

INDIES, EAST.

Specie at Manilla.—The imports of specie at Manilla, from Acapulco, have amounted, on an average of some years past, to three millions and a half of dollars annually.

Indigo and Sugar at Manilla.—The late war between Great Britain and Spain has had a more injurious effect upon Manilla, than on any other of the enemy's colonies, and so hopeless did the Spaniards at the Philippine Islands, consider all chance of accommodation with England, that during the two or three latter years, their cultivators had entirely abandoned the further growth and manufacture of indigo and sugar, both of which they had formerly considered as their staple articles.

Spices introduced, and flourishing at Bencool.—Most of our readers are probably ap-

* The *Thalweg* we conceive is the line of deep water; the usual course of vessels to the sea.

prized that some years ago the nutmeg and clove trees were brought from the Molucca Islands and introduced to several of the British settlements in the east, and among others to Bencoolen. Accounts received during the last three or four years from Bencoolen, have furnished from time to time, the most satisfactory reports of the thriving state of the plantations established at that residency; and they have now attained such maturity and extent as to become an object of national importance, and of emolument to individuals. The present accounts surpass our former expectations. The trees are represented as loaded with fruit; and the younger plantations are in such prosperity, that in the course of a few years, the produce of Sumatra will be competent to the supply of the Europe market in its demand for cloves, nutmeg and mace; and thus a valuable branch of trade, long monopolized by the Dutch, and considered as necessarily dependent on the possession of the Molucca islands, has been transferred from a foreign country, and already opens to Great Britain a new source of national and private wealth.

The soil and climate of Sumatra are particularly favourable to the Clove and Nutmeg; but no small part of the extraordinary success of the plantations established in that island, must be ascribed to the fostering care with which they were nursed in their earliest stages, to which is also owing in a great measure their present state of perfection.

The Nutmeg, Mace, and Cloves of Bencoolen; in all respects, both in appearance, and in the more essential point of quality, are found to be at least equal to those produced in the Molucca Islands. The same favourable report of their quality has been made on some small parcels sent from Bencoolen to Europe.

Intended Navigation down the Indus.—Two gentlemen lately attached to the honorable Mr. Elphinstone's embassy to Peshour, were preparing, at the date of late letters, to embark on one of the streams of the Indus, and to proceed down that river to its embouchure in the gulph of Sind. These gentlemen are probably the first Europeans since the days of Nearchus, who have navigated on the Attock.

Vaccination introduced among the Seiks, in the Panjab, &c.—One advantage, which probably had not been foreseen, has arisen from the late march of the British army to the banks of the Sutledge, namely, the introduction of the practice of vaccination to the Panjab. The Singhs, the Sikhs and the different people of that country, whose religious prejudices are far less inveterate than in other parts of Hindostan, received the vaccine most gladly, gave every facility to its propagation, and

have taken such precautions as are likely to ensure the continuance and extension of this mild disease. From its favourable reception in the Panjab, we may soon expect to hear of its being introduced to Cashmere and the adjoining countries.

New Roman Catholic Chapel.—Calcutta, June 12. At 11 o'clock, the first stone in the foundation of a Roman Catholic Chapel, was laid at the site selected for the building, near the cross road at the Boytaconnah. This house of divine worship is intended to be built by Mrs. Grace Elizabeth, at her own private expence, for the service of the Roman Catholics at this presidency, whose present church is considered as insufficient for their due accommodation; and is at so great a distance from the eastern parts and suburbs of Calcutta, as to render attendance to persons residing in that quarter, very inconvenient. The private individual therefore who has thus nobly undertaken to erect an additional place of worship, at her own expence, claims the thanks of the public, and the praise of liberality.

Compliment of Thanks.—We feel particular satisfaction in publishing the annexed correspondence, equally honourable to all parties, both to him who merits such commendation, and to those by whom it is so handsomely bestowed.

To Capt. H. Reed, commanding the Ship Providence, Calcutta.

Dear Sir, We, the undersigned officers of the Honourable Company's European regiment, impressed with a high sense of your obliging and liberal attentions, your constant solicitude to anticipate every wish, and to promote our comforts and convenience throughout the whole voyage to and from China, beg leave to offer you our united thanks for a conduct, the pleasing remembrance of which can never be obliterated from our minds. Allow us to intreat your acceptance of a piece of plate, which, though but a slight memorial of our esteem and regard, we trust will derive a value from the sentiments which actuate us in offering it.—With our best wishes for your health and prosperity, a knowledge of which will ever afford us the greatest satisfaction, We remain, dear sir, &c. &c.

Thomas Wegelin, Major; W. Blankenhagen, Captain; J. L. Stuart, Captain; James Auriol, Lieut. P. Walker, Lieut. and Adjutant, Thomas Watson, Lieut. C. Smith, Lieut. J. J. Hogg, Surgeon.
Ship Providence, 20th February, 1809.

Remarkable Deliverances.

Calcutta, April 30, 1809. About half past 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a budgerow set out from the shore opposite the mint, intending to cross the river, but the boat had got only a few yards from the shore, when she ran against one of the mooring buoys, and instantly overset. The bore was still running, and being aided by a strong Southerly wind, the boat quickly drifted up the river, with the bottom uppermost, till she came opposite the premises of Messrs. Harvey, Weatherall, and Co.

when she brought up, across the stern moorings of the ship *Providence*, Captain Hugh Reed. It fortunately happened that Captain Reed was at that moment standing on the shore, a spectator of the passing event. He stepped into a dingy and hurried off to give what assistance he could. Reaching the stern of his ship, he was surprised to find a man float up to the surface from beneath the boat—the chief and second officers, the gunner and some others from the ship, had by this time got down by the stern, and laid hold of the man who had just floated up. As soon as he had recovered his breath, and could speak, he gave notice that two ladies and three or four servants were still below, in the budgerow; upon which, Captain Reed and his officers instantly broke in the venetians of the boat, and the gunner thrust himself through the window, as far as he could reach, when one of the servants got hold of his legs and was drawn out. The gunner made a second attempt in the same manner, but could discover nothing in the cabin, though his feet took a considerable range under water. He then, at the hazard of his life, dived and entered through a window into the cabin, where he soon found one of the ladies, and brought her out. He again went down and entered in the same manner; and after remaining such a length of time, that the by-standers began to despair of his return, he appeared with the second lady, and brought her safely to the surface. The delay in his return, arose from the lady having clung so firmly to one of the staunchions, in the cabin, that it required his utmost exertions and some time to effect her disengagement. The whole of the servants had been got out in the interval. Two gentlemen, who were on board the budgerow, at the time she overset, had contrived to find their way out of the boat, and were picked up without having sustained any material injury; and the Manjee and Dandies had made their way to the shore. Nothing perhaps, but the circumstance of the boat having thwarted against the moorings of the *Providence*, with the prompt and decisive exertions by the officers of that ship, in their favour, could have rescued either the ladies or the servants from death. Captain Reed and his officer's deserve every praise, for their zeal and alacrity; and they must feel a lively satisfaction in having been thus made, in the hands of Divine Providence, the immediate instruments of preserving several of their fellow creatures from an untimely death. Mr. Peter Johnson, the gunner, who volunteered his services, at such imminent hazard of his life, is entitled to particular acknowledgement.

We cannot but particularly remark, that this accident, which in its commencement threatened such a calamitous issue, was so happily and completely counteracted, that not a life was lost, nor a single individual materially injured, in the utmost range of its consequences.

Late Commotions at Madras.—All the officers who were offered by Lord Minto the alternative of a Court Martial, or the resignation of their commissions, have resolved, with the exception of Captain Mackintosh, who commanded the Chittledroog detachment, to abide the event of a trial.

INDIES, WEST.

Pepper and Cloves cultivated.—The black pepper plant thrives remarkably well in the Botanic Garden, at St. Vincent, under the care of Dr. Anderson, and has been producing fruit for some time. The doctor finds it a plant of more easy cultivation than he imagined. He has likewise cultivated a considerable quantity of cloves.

ITALY.

Arsenal resumed.—Venice, March 30. Preparations have been made, and are now completed, for the construction of a number of ships of the line and frigates, a great quantity of ship timber is arrived from Dalmatia.

Archives exported.—Rome, April 4. They are very busy here, since the month of February, in arranging all the archives of this capital, which will be immediately sent off for Paris, in succession, to be deposited in the Palace of Archives.

Admission of Prize Goods.—Naples, April 11. A decree has just been issued, ordering that sugar, coffee, cocoa, and other articles, supposed to be English merchandise, and being prize goods, in future be entered for home consumption in these dominions, on paying a duty of 40 per cent, *ad valorem*. Cotton cloth and muslins are excepted from this regulation, unless proved to be of French or Italian manufacture.

Antiquities.—The French papers state, that in continuing to dig into Pompeia, near Naples, there has been found a large edifice, adorned with columns, which was formerly one of the grand public buildings of the city.

PRUSSIA.

Commercial Edict. Frankfort Fair.—Berlin, April 14. A royal edict has recently been issued re-establishing the liberty of commercial communications and general industry, at the fairs of Frankfort on the Oder, as it stood in the time of Frederic II. which had been interrupted by his successor Frederic William. The productions of the interior pay no duties: those from foreign parts pay duties on importation, but no transit duties: those from England are prohibited.

Kotzebue prohibited.—From Warsaw we are informed that Kotzebue's last piece, entitled "*The Croisé*," which has been translated into the Polish language, and represented on the theatre of that city, has been prohibited by the minister of police.

Kotzebue prohibited.—The sale of *Kotzebue's Journal*, called "the Bee," is forbidden in the kingdom of Westphalia. All public functionnaires who receive it secretly, will be dismissed from their employments, and heavily fined.

The following article respecting Kotzebue's Journal, lately suppressed, is extracted from the *Petersburgh Gazette*.—"It has been

stated in some foreign papers, that "the journal of M. Kotzebue, entitled *The Bee*, was published monthly in Russia." It is surprising how they could have fallen into such an error. *The Bee* in fact, though very seldom, flutters about in the vicinity of our frontiers; but the vigilant censorship established by government takes care to clip its wings; never permitting the circulation of satirical descriptions of what passes in foreign countries, nor expressions conveying a double meaning, more especially when they may apply to any Power. Though but a very few numbers have found their way into the interior of the empire, the censorship has signified to M. Kotzebue that it cannot permit the introduction of a work which appears without the name of the place where it is printed."

Free Press.—Every copy of Kotzebue's work called "the Bee," which was in the hands of the booksellers, has been confiscated, by order of government. In consequence of the order, issued March 6, by the police of Berlin, which forbids the circulation and perusal of Kotzebue's "*Bee*," seals have been put on all the copies found in possession of the booksellers, and in the literary cabinets; and the proprietors have been forced to make oath that they will not suffer a single copy to be circulated.

Finances.—Berlin. The government has decreed that all the securities for the money borrowing in Amsterdam, shall bear 5 per cent interest; although all others negotiated in Prussia bear only 4 per cent.—Besides the voluntary loan of 1,500,000 crowns, negotiating here, the magistrates have announced to the classes of richer inhabitants a forced loan of 500,000 crowns, to repay a loan obtained at Hamburg during the war, on terms extremely disadvantageous.

New Loan, and old Mortgage.—Of the loan negotiating in Holland for the king of Prussia (32 millions), 20 millions are to be paid in cash; and 12 millions in mortgages granted by the Silesian States for a loan to Austria in 1734-5-6, when that country was Austrian territory.—Neither Frederic II. nor his successors have hitherto paid any interest on this loan; insomuch that an original debt of 150 florins is now become 375. For the payment of 625 florins in money, a new mortgage on the county of Glatz, and other royal domains for 1000 florins will be granted. An office will be established at Berlin for the distribution of 1,760,000 florins, for the payment of the interest, and the gradual discharge of the capital from the year 1811 to 1860.

Prussian Army.—According to the new establishment, the forces will be fixed for the future at 40,000 men, a number which is deemed sufficient for the actual extent and population of the Prussian dominions.

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RUSSIA.

Commercial Customs.—Petersburgh, February 14.—In 1808 the receipt of the customs at Cronstadt, and Petersburgh was

Importation 1,452,233 rubles:

Exportation 5,675,800

In 1809 the same duties were

Importation 5,159,783 rubles:

Exportation 20,314,400

1803 Ships arrived 60: sailed 73.

1809 Ships arrived 375: sailed 338.

Death of the Heroine of the Exile.—Miss Praskowja Lupolowa, celebrated for her filial tenderness, died lately at Novogorod. Six years ago she waded from Tobolsk to St. Petersburg (a distance of 4000 wersts) to solicit from the emperor the recall of her father, who had been exiled to Siberia in 1798. On this circumstance the play of the *Exile*,* which, by a poetical licence, places the event in the reign of Elizabeth, is founded.

SIBERIA.

Dreadful Storm.—A dreadful gale of wind from the south east came on at Ouschosk, in Siberia, at the latter end of January, and which lasted for two days. The waters of the Obhota, which, after passing through that city, empties itself into the sea, was elevated twelve feet above its ordinary level, and carried over the tops of the houses situated in the neighbourhood of its banks. The tempest coming on at night, between two and three hundred of the inhabitants perished in their sleep. A transport belonging to the India Company which the tempest had carried into the river in 1808, was raised by the waves, and forced into the middle of the town.

SPAIN.

Alhambra at Granada.—Letters from Spain inform us, that Joseph Buonaparte has ordered the palace of the Alhambra, at Granada, formerly the residence of the Moorish Kings, to be repaired and completed. That part which was begun in the reign of Charles V. is to be finished. We hope he will also order the pantile roof to be taken away, and replace it by one more appropriate to a palace.—But this will be costly; and where are the funds?

TURKEY.

The new Porte: Mustapha Bairactar.—Constantinople, March 1. The first stone of an immense edifice, properly called "the Porte," was this day laid, with the usual ceremonies. The former building of this name was burnt by the Janissaries. Mustapha Bairactar was buried under it, by its ruins.

WALES, NEW SOUTH.

Convicts not to become Counsellors.—Sydney. General Orders.—Lieutenant Go-

* Compare Panorama, Vol. V. p. 509.

vernor Foveaux has learned, with equal indignation and surprize, that men who have been prisoners in the colony have so far forgotten their former condition, as to obtrude themselves into the courts of justice in the character of *counsellors and advocates*. Determined to prevent the continuance of a practice, as injurious to decency as it is in fact destructive of justice, Lieutenant Governor Foveaux feels it incumbent on him, to forbid any person from presuming to interfere with causes pending before the Courts, without an especial license from him for that purpose; and to apprise those who have been convicted, that a disobedience in this injunction will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Local Militia.—By the amended local militia act, the qualifications of a captain, lieutenant, and ensign, are to be of the same yearly value of real estate, and of the same amount in value of personal estate, as the qualifications of a captain, lieutenant, and ensign, are in the regular militia, viz. to a captain, an estate of the yearly value of 150*l.* or personal property to the amount of 2,500*l.*;—to a lieutenant, an estate of the yearly value of 130*l.* or personal property to the amount of 750*l.*;—and for an ensign, an estate of the yearly value of 120*l.* or personal property to the amount of 1400*l.*

Commerce with North America.—During the last month, 129 ships have sailed from the port of Newcastle upon Tyne for the British North American Colonies.

The new Harbour at Folkestone, in Kent, is in considerable forwardness, and affords every prospect of being completed in the ensuing year. The harbour dues will commence in a few months. The whole expence is estimated not to exceed 122,000*l.*—a trifling sum when compared to the extent of the undertaking; but owing principally to its advantageous localities, the pier heads being naturally formed by two clumps of rocks, and the other materials being obtained free of expence, labour constituting the chief expenditure.

Canterbury Cathedral.—It appears from an account laid before Parliament, that the amount of the repairs done to the Cathedral of Canterbury during the last twenty years is 121,050*l.* giving an annual average of 1105*l.* 5*s.*

Increased Value of Land.—The following is a striking instance of the increased value of landed property in the period of 96 years.—The Monkmoor estate, near Shrewsbury, was purchased by T. Powys, Esq.; in the year 1714, for 12,450*l.* It was sold a few weeks ago for 118,000*l.*—A small close or paddock of meadow land, in the vicinity of Banbury, Oxfordshire, not quite an acre in admeasurement, was let last week, by auction, for twenty-one years, at the enormous rent of 121*l.* per annum.

Foreigners refused.—Orders have been sent out not to enlist any more foreigners, for our land or naval service.

General Gaol Delivery.—The prisoners committed for trial “at the next quarter-sessions”

for the county of Stafford, were in high luck at the late assizes. Mr. Baron Wood held, that the assizes being a *general gaol delivery*, all who were in custody at that time were entitled to be tried. These prisoners, therefore, having nobills preferred against them, were ordered to be discharged. We think it right to notice this, particularly for the information of the magistracy; as commitments for trial at the quarter-sessions, though the assizes may intervene, have been hitherto frequent. The rule is certainly consonant to the liberty of the subject, and the spirit of our free constitution.

Spanish Custom concerning Judas Iscariot.—The Spaniards on board the Iphigenia frigate at Plymouth, having suspended the effigy of Judas Iscariot, throughout Good Friday and the whole of Saturday, at sun-set threw it overboard, when one of them, according to the custom of their country, jumped over after it, with a large clasp knife in his hand, to rip it up. The strength of the tide, however, drew the unfortunate man under the vessel, and he was drowned.

H. P. RIOT, AT LIVERPOOL.

Court of King's Bench, Monday, May 21.

THE Attorney-General moved for leave to file a criminal information against a Mr. Matthew Carter, a merchant; Mr. Lemon, a timber-merchant; Thomas Turner, a merchant's clerk; William Myers, a clerk in a broker's office; Barton Wilson, a coach-maker; W. Molyneux, a merchant's clerk; C. Rawlinson, an attorney; and several other persons, all residents at Liverpool, for a riot and conspiracy to compel the Managers of the Liverpool Theatre to take half price.

The affidavits upon which the motion was grounded; stated, that previous to the opening of the Liverpool Theatre for the present season, the managers received several anonymous letters upon the subject of opening the theatre, at half price, which hitherto never had been done. But as the letters came anonymously, the managers did not chuse to commit themselves by any answer. On the 9th of May, placards were posted about the streets of Liverpool inviting the friends of half price to assemble and be firm, and that they should thereby certainly carry their point, and stating that they had as much right to a half price as the people of London. On the 14th of May, the day on which the theatre opened, another placard was posted about the streets, advising the friends of half price to assemble at the theatre without sticks, as that would prevent any appearance of intended mischief, but to express their disapprobation by as much noise, and as loud, as they chose. Accordingly, on the night a great mob assembled round the theatre, who threw bricks and stones at the windows, broke the glasses, and a large mirror in the ant-room. Within the house placards of H. P. were exhibited, and a tumult ensued with all the discordant noises of whistles, rattles, horns, &c. and the affidavits particularly pointed out the parts which the several persons, against whom the motion was made, took in the riot. It appeared that Mr. M. Carter was first to produce the badge of H. P. which was soon mounted in all parts of the House.

Lord Ellenborough.—“There is no doubt but you must have a Rule to shew cause.”—Rule granted.

National Debt.—Reduction from August, 1786, to May, 1810:—

By the Sinking Fund.....	£159,606,754
By Land Tax redeemed.....	23,517,005
By Life Annuities purchased.....	1,110,333

On account of Great Britain.....	£184,234,092
Of Ireland.....	6,863,191
Of Imperial Loan.....	1,056,676
Of Loan to Portugal.....	21,662

Total..... £192,175,621

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is £3,030,513 8s. 10. d.

Scarcity of Coin.—From the Report of the committee of secrecy, it appears that the total amount of cash, expended for the purpose of war, in the West Indies and in Europe, during the last four years, is £33,519,422, of which nearly half that sum has been expended on the Continent. To these sums is to be added the cost of our fleets on foreign service, &c. &c. about which the report is silent. The balance of commerce, however, the report states to be greatly in our favour. The value of the exports of last year was £30,424,184, which is one-third more than it was during the last peace. The exports to Germany alone, for the last two years, amounted to more than £8,000,000 annually, when in times of peace they did not usually exceed £1,900,000, and these exports exceeded by £2,600,000, the whole that was annually exported, in time of peace, to France, Flanders, Holland, and Germany.

Loan.—May 16. The parties who intended to bid for the loan, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The loan to be contracted for was £8,000,000 for England, and £4,000,000 for Ireland.—For every £100 subscribed, the contributors are entitled to £130, three per cent. Reduced Annuities, and £10 7s. 6d. three per cent. Consolidated Annuities. The bidders were:—

Messrs. Goldsmid and Co.....	£10. 7s. 6d.
Baring and Co.....	£10. 7s. 6d.
Barnes and Co.....	£12. 18s. 0d.
Roberts and Co.....	£13. 10s. 0d.

The two former having offered the same terms, have divided the loan.

The amount of the interest will be about £700,000.

British Wool.—By an accurate calculation, it appears that Great Britain, in the course of the last year, produced 600,000 packs of wool, weighing 240lbs. per pack.

The late Disturbances.—A Court of Aldermen was held on Tuesday, May 15th, at Guildhall, at which were present the Lord Mayor, nineteen Aldermen, and the City Officers.—The report of the committee appointed to investigate by what means, and under what circumstances, some persons were killed or wounded by the military within the city, on the 9th of April last, which was presented at the last court, and read, was again read; after which the following resolutions were agreed to:—

“Resolved, That this court, after a very long and careful examination to “discover by what causes, and under what circumstances, some persons were killed or wounded by the military on Monday the 9th of April last,” have duly weighed and compared the great body of evidence which

has come before them, and find that no shot was fired by the soldiery on their way with Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, although much provocation on the part of the populace had discovered itself, by assailing them with stones, bricks, and other dangerous substances, as they approached it, and during their stay there; and that from the general testimony given, the military endured this treatment with the greatest patience and forbearance. That on their return from the Tower, through a part of this city, the violence of the assailants on the rear-guard became excessive, so that their lives appeared to be in danger, and that in consequence some of them fired; and this court have most seriously to lament that such firing of the rear-guard has been in two cases fatal, by the deaths of ——— Bryant and Thomas Ebrall.

“That it appears from the concurrent testimony of many respectable witnesses, that the soldiers took no particular aim, but for the most part fired over the heads of their assailants, and that, had they been so inclined, it was within their power to have destroyed many of the individuals who attacked them. That the firing is represented to have been indiscriminate, more to keep the mob back than to destroy. That this court, much as they regret that a single life should have been lost on the occasion, cannot but declare it as their opinion, from an impartial review of the whole of the testimony taken together, that the firing was occasioned by the powerful and natural impulse of self-defence, in men whose lives were in the most imminent peril from a formidable and furious populace, who followed them up, hurling stones of great magnitude upon them, and other substances, calculated to maim or destroy.”

A singular Act of Benevolence occurred a few days since in Bristol. The chairman of the committee of the Infirmary in that city received a letter, from an unknown individual, enclosing bank notes to the amount of 500 guineas, for the benefit of that institution. The letter was printed, probably at a private press.

IRELAND.

Catholics.—Some resolutions were adopted by the catholics of the county of Tipperary, at a meeting held March 31st, which express a strong desire to obviate the difficulties that have arisen in the discussion of the catholic claims.—After adverting to the apprehensions entertained, (which they consider as the only remaining obstacle to catholic freedom) lest the future appointments of catholic prelates may be liable to a foreign influence, the second resolution states:—“That, although we consider such apprehension as wholly groundless, and contrary to long experience of the acknowledged virtues and unimpeachable good conduct of our prelates, yet, being earnestly desirous to conciliate all our protestant countrymen, we feel every wish and hope, that those apprehensions may be altogether obviated; and, on that purpose, that some temperate measures may, in the event of catholic emancipation, be upon mature deliberation devised, which shall render such future election substantially domestic: either by the votes of the surviving prelates, or by the choice of the clergy of the diocese, in chapter assembled, or by such other proceeding as shall be found compatible with catholic doctrine.”

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. II.—Military Force—Ordnance Defalcation—Private Bills—Navy Estimates—Places in Reversion—Finance Committee—America—Inn-keeper's Allowance—Stamps on Bankers' Checks—Exclusion of Strangers—Bullion—Thanks to Lord Wellington.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Calcraft moved for an account of the effective military force of this country, including militia, on Jan. 25, in the years 1807, 1808, and 1809, and the number of recruits to Jan. 25, 1810.

Ordnance Defalcation.

Mr. Calcraft observed, that there were certain rumours afloat, that a considerable defalcation had been discovered in the accounts of a public Officer in the Ordnance Department, he rose to enquire of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether those rumours were founded; and if so, whether the discovery was accidental; and whether the subject had been referred for further investigation to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, that a discovery had been made, merely by accident, that drafts had been issued to a considerable and unusual amount on the Bank of England, by an officer in the Ordnance department. The discovery was made on a Saturday; and it was thought right to send, on the Monday morning, orders to the Bank forbidding the payment of drafts drawn by that officer. The officer in question, to say the least of his conduct, had acted in violation of the orders established for the regulation of his department. He had since resigned his situation; and it was found, on inquiry, that the public were not likely to sustain any material loss. The matter was at present under investigation by the Board of Ordnance; and the subject would be referred without delay, to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry.

Private Bills.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a Bill for promoting accuracy in Proceedings on Private Bills, in their progress through that House. It frequently happened, that Bills for private purposes were introduced by Members, who were themselves unacquainted with the whole of the clauses they contained; and there was, in fact, no responsibility whatever for the contents of such Bills. They were read the first time, appointed for the second reading *sine die*, and afterwards committed, without any specific day being known for proceedings in Committee; hereby the parties adverse to such Bills had no opportunity of learning either their contents or when to attend the proceedings, but by watching their progress day after day. Clauses of an improper nature were sometimes introduced into such Bills, and escaped detection. From the extensive increase of private bills within the last few years, a very great additional *onus* was thrown on the Chair, in examining the nature of those Bills. He would propose, that all such bills, previously to their introduction, should be submitted to the examination of some three or four of the long established and experienced Clerks of the House, whose duty it should be to certify to the House that no irregular clauses were inserted. The

names of those Clerks being known, reference might always be had to them by the parties interested in such bills, for information on their nature and progress; it should also be their duty to have notices served on the adverse parties, when to attend.

Mr. Parnell thought that if the Bill should materially increase the expences on Private Bills; it it would be very objectionable.

Mr. Sumner was of the like opinion.

Mr. Peter Moore said, the defects stated by the Right Hon. Mover were already provided against; as those Bills were always revised, before they came there, by Lord Walsingham.

The Speaker said, the House could not hear of any authority outside these doors, to controul its proceedings, of which the House itself was the only competent judge. It was always his duty to examine the breviate of all such bills; but a clause might sometimes be inserted of a very improper nature, which was not announced in the breviate. This had happened to his knowledge, in one bill, where there was a clause empowering his Majesty in Council to revoke an Act of Parliament.

Navy Estimates.

The House having resolved in a committee of supply, Mr. Ward moved the navy estimates. The first resolution was—"That 180,000 men be voted for the sea-service of the current year;" agreed.

The hon. Gent. said, that some alteration had taken place with respect to making up the estimates, which he begged leave shortly to explain. It had been usual to form the estimates for the navy under four heads, viz. wear and tear, victualling, seamen's wages, and ordnance for sea-service. The wear and tear, in last year's expences, amounted to 11,999,000*l.* this year it is something more than 10,000,000*l.* by which it would appear that a reduction had taken place. Last year, the seamen's wages were estimated at 1*l.* 17*s.* per man per month; in the present estimates they were taken at 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Last year 180,000 men had been voted, but the actual number had much exceeded that. In some parts of the year, it was impossible to tell what the numbers were. He therefore stated 3,992,000*l.* gives 1*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* per man per month, and that accounted for one part of the reduction. Last year, the victualling account was 4,988,350*l.* but that was not confined to the navy, but included the army abroad. The present board of Admiralty had ascertained, that the army part of the expences, on an average of three years, amounted to 1,193,000*l.* There would be a considerable reduction in the head of sea-fencibles, but then there would be an additional charge in consequence of the officers of that corps coming on half-pay.

Admiral Markham said, the sea-fencibles were a very great expence, he believed nearer 200,000*l.* than 100,000*l.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the reduction was in consequence of the intention to disband the fencibles.

Mr. Tierney said, the Admiralty seemed to think they had done a great deal in clearing this particular charge in the navy, but he could not see any earthly purpose it would answer, but to shew a decrease in navy estimates, which was merely shew; for what they gained at one end they lost at the other: while they decreased the navy expences, those of the army increased.

Sir John Newport wished to know, if any thing was to be done respecting the Irish sea-fencibles.

Mr. R. Ward said, they were to be done away.

Admiral Markham said, it had always been customary to rate the wages of seamen at 11. 7s. per man per month. He did not know on what ground the new mode was founded. In the former estimates, the sea-fencibles were included in the wear and tear; but he verily believed there was not any one at the Admiralty could give an explanation of the grounds on which the estimates were made.

Mr. R. Ward said, there never was a greater labyrinth than the navy estimates. They had always been formed under the four heads he had before mentioned; and the present board had done all they could to simplify the heads. With respect to the wages at 11. 15s. 6d. per man per month; he could only say, that 3,992,950l. would cover the pay. If the hon. admiral could give them any assistance in the head of wear and tear, the board would be very thankful to him.

The following sums were then voted:

3,992,000l. for seamen's wages, at the rate of 11. 15s. 6d. per man per month.

3,997,500l. for victualling at the rate of 21. 7s. 3d. per man per month.

3,295,700l. for wear and tear at the rate of 11. 10s. per man per month, and

591,593l. for ordnance, for sea-service.

Places in Reversion.

Mr. Banks moved, that the bill of last session for preventing granting offices in reversion be read, which being done, he said it was with infinite surprise and concern he heard his right hon. friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) declare his intention to bring in a bill for its continuance only one year longer. He justified this surprise by a history of the present bill, and stated, that his uniform object had been a permanent measure. Why suppose any prejudices? After the house, and the whole country also had shewn so great an eagerness and anxiety to pass the bill, it would not be right to assume that prejudices could still remain elsewhere. It was needless to call the attention of the house to the necessity of preserving the good opinion of its constituents. The supporters of reform and those who are inimical to it were equally interested in this respect. There were three principal arguments in favour of this bill—first, as a matter of public economy;—secondly, as likely to promote the filling of public offices with competent persons;—thirdly, as it rather tended to restore than to trench upon the prerogatives of the crown. He illustrated each of these points by strong and forcible reasoning, and concluded a very argumentative speech by moving, “that leave be given to bring in a bill to make perpetual the act just read.”

Mr. Henry Thornton seconded the motion. He conceived that the House of Peers might have been too precipitate in rejecting what might appear to invade the royal prerogative. In former periods of our history the power of the Crown was less controuled in respect to granting offices and pensions than it is at present; but even the limitations which had been introduced were shamefully evaded, particularly with respect to the Irish pension list. He could not see any reason for preferring an annual bill to a perpetual one; he considered

the bill as very advantageous to the public, and not injurious to the prerogative of the crown.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, this subject had been so frequently before the house, that he did not think it necessary to trouble them at much length. He had never objected to the bill on the ground that it would affect the royal prerogative, which he thought it would rather strengthen; but he thought a mistaken idea prevailed out of doors as to the effect it would produce on the public burthens; that it could tend materially to lessen them he denied, and he thought a temporary bill would be most proper till the house should receive a report from the committee, to which the subject of offices in reversion had been expressly referred. He instanced the danger of coming to a precipitate resolution to restrain the prerogative, from a recent circumstance of an office which had lately been resigned, wherein the public might have suffered great inconvenience if there had not been somebody immediately to put into it. As to economy, it was exactly the same thing, whether the office was held by the man who had it in possession or reversion; the same money was paid in either case. He agreed that there were many offices which might be reformed or abolished; still, as he never understood it to be the intention of the supporters of the bill, to interfere with the vested rights of any individual, he thought it little important to their object, whether the same effect was produced by a temporary, or by a perpetual bill. He concluded, by moving as an amendment, “a bill for continuing and extending the said act for a time to be limited.”

After the Speaker had read the proposed amendment, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose again, and said, that although he felt it his duty to state his sentiments, yet, if he perceived the sense of the house to be the other way, he would not press a division.

Mr. Ponsonby expressed great surprise that the right hon. gent. should suppose, that economy was the only ground on which the present bill was brought forward. Those who supported the bill relied much more on its preventing unfit persons being nominated to important offices.

Mr. Davies Giddy spoke in favour of the original bill.

Sir Samuel Romilly observed that if the system of a temporary bill should be adopted, it would produce an accumulation of places during the suspension of the prerogative, and of course an accumulation of patronage for the minister when it should be removed. Its great object was to prevent improper persons from filling high and important offices of trust. It has always been held that judicial offices could not be granted in reversion, and the same principle applied with equal strength to other offices. Would any gentleman think of hiring a steward or other servant in reversion? besides, a more improvident use could scarcely be made of patronage: much would be given where little only could be received. It was like the ruinous expedients of spendthrift heirs, who sold the reversion of their inheritance for a sixth part of its value. He quoted the authority of Lord Hale not only to justify the present measure, but even to act retrospectively on grants already made.

Mr. Bankes's motion was carried without a division.

Finance Committee.

Mr. Bankes moved the re-appointment of the Finance Committee: to that committee, he could not anticipate any objection. It was however, very material to consider who were the persons to whom the house would delegate this authority. He did not think the efficiency of such a committee depended on its numbers; and although on the last committee every member had exercised the power vested in him according to his best discretion, yet it appeared to him, that no good appeared likely to result from putting into the same committee, persons of directly opposite sentiments: it only led to endless discussions. He would much rather the committee should be chosen entirely from the other side, than that it should be arranged in the manner the last was. He had taken the liberty of drawing up a list of names of those members whom he would wish to propose as members of the committee. Mr. Henry Thornton, Mr. Biddulph, Mr. Sturges Bourne, Mr. Brodgen, Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Alderman Combe, Mr. Milnes, Mr. Chas. Ellis, Mr. Peele, Mr. Giddy, and Mr. Bathurst.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not so much object to any of the names proposed by his Honourable Friend, as submit a list of those whom he should think it right to propose. He regretted that without any objection stated against them, several members of the former committee were to be removed. He would recommend the adoption of those who composed the committee of last session. But if those names should not be satisfactory to the house, he should propose, to fifteen of the former committee, to add six new names, Mr. Peele, Mr. Giddy, (two proposed by his Hon. Friend,) Mr. Parton, Mr. C. Dundas, Mr. C. Wynne, and Mr. Howarth.

Sir John Newport was not surprised at the wish of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that the committee should be composed of discordant materials, as he had given the house a sample of the happy effects of disunion in his discordant Cabinet. He had an objection even to the list of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bankes), because it contained no member either for Scotland or Ireland. In no part of the Empire had there been more abuses, more jobbing, more reversionary grants, more conversion of offices, (first executed by principals), into sinecures, or offices executed by deputy, than in Ireland.

Mr. Bathurst, was of opinion, that the names of the committee should be the same as last session, unless some reason could be assigned for removing any of them. This was not a political or a party question. As persons on the same side may differ as to the means of carrying a common object into effect, he could see no inconvenience from appointing persons of different opinions on the committee.

Mr. Bankes, in explanation, stated that he had never thought of nominating those only who would agree with him. It was impossible for any gentleman to look at the list he proposed, and assert, that the gentlemen upon it were persons who would submit to receive his direction.

The Solicitor General thought, instead of 15, the committee ought to consist of 21 members, in order to provide against contingencies of absence.

Mr. Bankes, Mr. Henry Thornton, and Mr. Biddulph, were unanimously voted on the committee. On the question being put that Mr. Sturges Bourne be of the committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed to substitute the name of Mr. J. Hawkins Browne.

A division took place—

For Mr. J. H. Browne..... 98

For Mr. Sturges Bourne..... 107

Majority..... 9

A second division took place on a motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for substituting the name of Mr. Leicester for that of Mr. Cavendish.

Ayes..... 103—Noes..... 108

A third division on the motion of the same member, for introducing the name of the Hon. Denis Browne in the room of Alderman Combe.

Ayes..... 104—Noes..... 117

House of Lords, Feb. 1.

America.

Earl Grey moved for a considerable number of papers relative to Mr. Erskine's negotiation with the government of America.

Marquis Wellesley stated, that some of the papers moved for, might occasion the production of others. If the object of the noble earl was, as he stated it, to throw all possible light on the subject, he did not object to the production of those papers; as, the transaction being passed, he saw no injury likely to arise from agreeing to the motion.

Lord Erskine was glad the papers were to be produced. He had particular reasons for rising on this occasion, considering that his very near relation was intrusted by government with the American negotiation. There was only one small piece of paper which would appear when the papers were produced, of which he knew any thing. He declared upon his honour, that he had never seen the instructions, nor was consulted or acquainted with the particulars. It had been said, that from his known difference in politics with the present administration, it was likely that the gentleman entrusted with the negotiation, acted under the impression of political principles, different from those of the government which employed him in so important a situation. In his name, he Lord Erskine, took upon himself publicly to disavow such a feeling and such conduct. If he could have believed that such were the case—if he thought that he could have acted on opinions of his own, contrary to those of that government of which he was only the instrument and agent, then, nearly as he was connected with him, he should not only have reprobated his conduct, but he should never again have spoken to him in the whole course of his life. His lordship said he came into that house, free from any private considerations, to the discussion of the business respecting America, and to give his opinion and his vote, as a state-man and a peer of parliament, with a view only to the true interest of his country.—Motion carried *nem. con.*

House of Commons, Feb. 1.—A copy of the letter from the secretary of the admiralty to Lord Cochrane, on the subject of the intended vote of thanks to Lord Gambier, with the answer of the noble lord; also a copy of a letter from the admiralty to Sir Roger Curtis, were presented.

Innkeeper's Allowances.

A petition was presented from the innkeepers of the county of Surrey, stating that from the great increase in the prices of provisions of all sorts, they were unable to afford sustenance to such of his Majesty's troops as were occasionally quartered upon them, at the present rates of allowance; and praying an increase.

Stamps on Bankers' Checks.

Mr. Giles rose to bring forward his motion for leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of so much of the stamp act of the 48th of the king, as related to the stamp duty on checks drawn on bankers, by persons residing at a greater distance than ten miles from London, or from their bankers' residence. The hon. member stated at considerable length the inconveniences from the act in question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not encourage an expectation that the proposition was admissible, considering that every man was called on at this crisis to bear his share of the public burthens, and that any relinquishment of revenue by this measure might call for imposts on other classes of the community much less able to bear them than the monied men, whose exemption was proposed.—Leave given.

Exclusion of Strangers.

Mr. Yorke gave notice, that if the committee of the whole house to-morrow, appointed to inquire respecting the Scheldt expedition, should think proper to go into the examination of parole evidence, he should feel it to be his indispensable duty to move for enforcing the standing order of the house for the exclusion of strangers, in order to prevent what should transpire in the progress of examination from going forth to the public in a mutilated or incorrect shape, which he was confident would be productive of very mischievous effects. He was persuaded it would be much more desirable that the public should await the reception of the whole evidence together in an accurate form, than to receive it *ex parte*, and incomplete.

Bullion.

Mr. Horner made a motion relative to the state of bullion in this country,—the scarcity of which he attributed to the great emission of bank paper, to the difference between the market and the mint price of gold and silver, and to the present state of our foreign trade,—“that there be laid before the house an account of the quantity of gold and silver exported from this kingdom during the last ten years, distinguishing the gold and silver, and the ports from whence they respectively issued.”

Mr. D. Giddy said, the value of gold and silver had always been regulated like all other commodities, according to the demand. With respect to the over-issue of bank paper, as long as the tax-gatherers will receive it at par, no depreciation in it would take place.

Mr. Johnstone said, he was disposed to believe, the situation in which we now stood was owing to the excess of paper.

Mr. Dorian Magens said, the price of gold depended much on the export and import. There were at this moment practices going on, by which individuals were enriching themselves; and the sooner they were stopped the better.

Mr. H. Thornton said, the most important fact to ascertain was, the real price of bullion. The

number of notes of the bank of England might vary; so might country bank notes; the price of gold was that to which the circulation of the country ought to conform. The bank of England paper was that to which parliament should most particularly attend; for they might, by reducing the value of their paper, compel the country banks to do so likewise. It had been said this evil had a natural tendency to correct itself—but it had not yet corrected itself. Nobody could get gold from the bank of England.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, too much attention could not be given to the subject; but he feared the materials for information would be very scanty. He spoke generally in favour of the motion.

Mr. Marryatt said, he feared the evil was attributable to the course of exchange, which was against us from 25 to 30 per cent. Every man who now sent guineas to the continent, might receive for each of them 28 shillings. He had no doubt as to the cause. It originated in the style of trade lately carried on, and particularly from licences. We had for some time been in the habit of receiving the commodities of France, for which they would take nothing but bullion.

Mr. A. Baring thought, the real evil would be found in the state of the trade of the country. There were numberless articles brought from Russia and the Brazils, for which we gave bullion. We took cotton from a country where we were obliged to pay in bullion, while America would have been glad to have taken our manufactures in exchange.—Motion agreed to.

Thanks to Lord Wellington.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that in rising to move the thanks of the house to Lord Wellington, and that brave army which under his command, achieved the brilliant victory at Talavera, he felt considerable pain in anticipating some opposition. He thought that nobody could deny but that the victory of Talavera was, in itself, one of the most brilliant and important. It was a victory over an army of nearly double the number of veteran troops, unused to war, and commanded by many of the ablest French generals. It became the house to recollect how deep an interest the country had in upholding its military reputation, and rewarding the gallantry of its army, and the skill of its commanders. He meant to say nothing of the general effect of the campaign in Portugal and Spain, but purposed to bring before their eyes the battle of Talavera only, in which the skill of the commander could be only equalled, by the valour of his troops, and the valour of the troops by the skill of their commander. Yet he by no means meant to give up the merit of the general plan of the campaign. He should not shrink from that question at any other time. After expelling the enemy from Portugal, Lord Wellington marched from the north of Portugal to the Tagus. He arrived there on the 11th or 12th of June, and on the 27th broke up to go to Placentia. He formed a junction with the force under Cuesta, with whom he had several conferences, and a plan of operations was then concerted. It was proposed not only to drive the enemy beyond the Alberche, but to expel the French, by a combined operation, from the south of Spain, while Vanegas, whose force was included in the plan, was to push on to

wards Madrid. This plan unfortunately was never carried into execution; its failure, however, could not be ascribed to any misconduct on the part of Lord Wellington. July 27th the French commenced a heavy attack on the heights occupied by the division of Major-General Hill. Here they were most gallantly and repeatedly driven back at the point of the bayonet. The attack was renewed the next day on the whole front of the line; and the general result of that glorious day was the complete repulse of the French, and a victory gained over an army nearly double in number. That this victory was obtained as much by the skill of the commander as by the valour of the troops, no doubt was entertained in Spain, Portugal, and France, and he never heard it questioned even in this country. He now wished most particularly to call upon a right honorable gentleman (Mr. Windham) to exercise on this occasion that eloquence in support of the military character of the country, which he had exerted with so much energy and effect on a former occasion, when he moved the thanks of the house to that gallant officer who had won the battle of Maida. He concluded by moving "the thanks of the house to Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, for the distinguished ability and valour displayed by him at the glorious battle of Talavera."

Lord Milton was sensible that it was incumbent on the House of Commons to encourage and create a military spirit. He thought, however, that instead of promoting this spirit, the practice of voting the thanks of the house on almost all occasions, made these thanks of less value. It appeared to him impossible, that any who considered the whole of the campaign in Spain should not be of opinion, that Lord Wellington had brought the British army into a state of the greatest peril. If an admiral unnecessarily brought his fleet through dangers, and among rocks and shoals, he would not deserve to be complimented for his escape. This appeared to be the case of Lord Wellington. He brought his army into a situation where it was attacked by the enemy, and forced to fight against very superior numbers. The general orders which were issued here, stated, that the battle of Talavera was followed by the precipitate retreat of the enemy. Lord Wellington, however, in his dispatches, had stated no such thing. He could not consider the battle of Talavera as a victory, but an engagement which was highly honourable to our troops, and to the skill of their commander. But he did not think that skill, merely confined to the day of battle, should be sufficient to induce the house to vote him the highest honour which it was in their power to bestow. He knew, however, that many thought that at Talavera, as well as at Vimiera, Sir Arthur Wellesley was fighting principally for his own glory. In considering this battle of Talavera, it could not be forgotten that 3500 wounded were left upon the field of battle, and that 1500 of them afterwards fell into the hands of the French. Nor could it be forgotten, that this battle, which was described as of a nature to change the destinies of Europe, had, in fact, reduced the army of Lord Wellington to absolute inactivity. No one imputed it to the character of the general; for inactivity was no part of his character. He concluded by moving a long amendment, importing "that the thanks of the house

should be given to the officers serving under Lord Wellington, for their services at Talavera; but that while the house acknowledged the skill and bravery shewn by them and their commander-in-chief, they could not avoid taking notice of the unnecessary march to Talavera, or the disasters subsequent to that battle."

Mr. Vernon in a (maiden) speech of considerable ability, seconded the amendment.

Mr. Montague supported the original motion.

Mr. Lemon was for the amendment.

General Tarleton never rose with more pain than on the present occasion to oppose a vote of thanks to a brother officer, but he was of opinion that neither the battles of Vimiera nor Talavera entitled Lord Wellington to that honour. Lord Wellington appeared to him to have advanced into Spain on his own responsibility; and he would ask any Hon. Gentleman who heard him, whether he had acted the part of a prudent General in having done so? It was obvious that his object was to have moved upon Madrid; because Joseph Buonaparte would not have brought his body guards to support Victor, nor left Madrid with a hostile population and without any adequate force to keep down that population, if not for the purpose of covering his capital. General Junot had done the same, when he advanced against Sir Arthur Wellesley in Portugal. When it arrived at Talavera, and formed a junction with Cuesta, he was in want of stores, means of transport, food, and provender; but if he had advanced upon Madrid, he would have encountered more difficulties, and encountered multiplied losses. The allied army consisted of about 50,000 men; the Spaniards occupying the right, and the English the centre and left. The Spanish position was covered by Vanegas in front, which enabled them to repulse the attack of the enemy, which commenced on the right. No man could say that this repulse was not of great service to the English army, because, if the Spanish position had been forced, it was clear that the right of the English army would have been turned; and General Cuesta acted with wisdom in not advancing from his position into broken ground, where he would have been exposed to the superior manoeuvres of the enemy. The dispatches of Lord Wellington, were vain-glorious, partial, and incorrect. Vain-glorious, as every man who read them would perceive; partial, because, though they contained some praise of the Spaniards, that praise was not adequate to their services; and incorrect, because almost every line contained a statement which the circumstances of the case did not bear out.

Lord Castlereagh was as sensible as the House could be, of the consideration due to the observations of the Hon. General in opposing a vote of thanks to a brother Officer; but he could not agree with that Hon. Member, in converting a vote of thanks into the heaviest censure. He must protest against the practice of referring to the operations of a whole campaign on a question confined to the merits of a single but memorable action. But whilst he thus protested against such a principle, he felt that he would be doing great injustice to Lord Wellington, if he omitted to enter on the consideration of the whole campaign, the merits of which reflected the highest honor on that Noble Officer. In April, Lord Wellington found him-

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self at the head of 25,000 men in Portugal. Soult occupied the North, while Victor, after having beaten Cuesta at Medellin, menaced the south of that kingdom. The wish to drive the enemy out of Portugal attracted his attention to the north; the entreaties of Cuesta invited him to act against Victor; and his own anxiety to carry into speedy and full effect his instructions, rendered the option difficult. He, however, decided for the north, leaving 12,000 men, under General McKenzie, on the Tagus to watch the motions of the enemy. He should not dwell on the merits of that service, because, though persons in this country might dispute the question, the enemy had done justice to it by comparing it to the most brilliant achievements of their own Emperor.—If Lord Wellington had, after returning from this exploit, remained inactive at Abrantes, what would have been the feeling of his country? Did not gentlemen remember how he had been run down for his inactivity during the short time he remained at Abrantes to recruit and refresh his army? If he had marched from Abrantes earlier than he actually had done, as the harvest was collecting, neither his army nor that of Cuesta could have procured subsistence. In proceeding to Talavera, he expected to give a shock to Victor's corps, from which it would not easily recover, before he should be re-summoned to the defence of the north of Portugal. This advance to co-operate with Cuesta, for the purpose of securing for the Spaniards the line of defence on the lower Tagus, was connected with the object of relieving Portugal from the pressure of Victor's army. But Lord Wellington had positively declared to Cuesta that he should not advance beyond Talavera, until he should be apprised of the designs of the French in the north of Spain. The victory he gained, gave to Spain the line of the Tagus, had the effect of producing the evacuation of the northern provinces, and enabled the Spaniards to rescue from the grasp of their invaders, the fleet stationed at Ferrol, which was now safe moored at Cadiz. If Lord Wellington had not been prevented by the inattention of the Spanish general, from attacking Victor on the 23d, they had every reason to suppose that he would have obtained a victory, by which the junction which had afterwards been effected of the French corps would have been prevented. Those gentlemen who looked on this movement of Lord Wellington as rash, would do well to consider a little the movement of the French General Soult, when, after leaving the Gallician army behind him, he passed the corps of Del Parque at Ciudad Rodrigo, and was flanked by the Portuguese army, 15,000 strong, under Marshal Beresford. A little consideration would be sufficient to shew that this movement of Soult, who had not seventy thousand, but thirty-four thousand men, was not to be expected on military principles. Lord Wellington, it appeared had marched his army a most difficult route from Coimbra to Badajoz, a distance of upwards of twelve hundred miles with little loss. Soult lost one-third of his army, and did not save a single piece of cannon. The action was commenced by the enemy. Instead of there being a force to co-operate of 45,000 Spaniards, only 26,000 appeared to assist. The British troops had to contend against such an inequality of force, that, with every disposition to make allowance for the native energies and cha-

racteristic superiority of British soldiers, no Englishman would desire to see a British army engaged in terms of similar inequality. During two days had the action been continued. The battle on the first day, which terminated in the glorious and memorable recapture of his position by General Hill's brigade, was interrupted by the darkness alone; and the distinguished general who commanded, rose next morning to renew the action, from a repose, in the midst of difficulties and dangers that would appal ordinary minds; a repose, and sound it was known to be, which none but a great man could enjoy, during the short intermission of a hard contested battle. The conflict was then continued till twelve o'clock, when an interval of two hours, from the work of mutual destruction, was employed by the troops on both sides in removing their respective dead; and then it was, that those whose arms were before uplifted for mutual havoc, met at the stream which intervened between their positions, and shook hands in token of their reciprocal admiration of the bravery, skill, and firmness displayed on both sides. He had to congratulate the country on the restoration of that generous feeling and high spirit which had heretofore characterised the conduct of soldiers in civilized warfare. The noble lord stated, that the whole loss of the campaign, including the 1500 sick, left at Talavera, did not exceed 6000 men. He contended that Lord Wellington had earned his peerage, not alone at Talavera, but at Assaye, at Itolia, and Vimiera;—in all parts of the world. He had never encountered the enemy, though always superior in numbers, that he had not defeated.

Mr. Whitbread spoke at considerable length against the motion. He contended that Lord Wellington had shewn want of judgment in not taking care to provide for the sustenance of the army before he ventured to march. It was that care which rendered the armies of Buonaparte so conspicuous.

General Stewart wished to make a few remarks on one or two points in the conduct of the battle of Talavera. Lord Wellington had projected an attack on the army of Victor on the 23d, which, had it been acceded to by General Cuesta, must have terminated in the annihilation of that corps.—On the 24th Victor retreated, and was pursued by General Cuesta as far as Olala. On the 29th the Spanish army retreated to the left bank of the Alberche, and then it was that the disposition made by Lord Wellington not only secured the subsequent glorious victory to his own troops, but preserved the Spanish army. It had been observed that Lord Wellington did not expect the battle; in the first instance he did not: how could he when Victor had retreated? It was the Spanish army brought them back upon him, and then his presence of mind and personal conduct furnished a barrier to every difficulty. He could only say, that he was every where during the fight, and always in the hottest action; and in expressing his approbation of the motion, he was sure he but expressed what was the general feeling of the army.

General Craufurd voted for the thanks.

Messrs. Windham, Lyttelton, C. Adams, General Mathew, Mr. Conning, and Sir T. Turton, supported the motion; Mr. Ponsonby and Lord Polkstone, the amendment.—Motion of thanks carried, (but not unanimously) without a division.

EXHIBITION OF THE FINE ARTS.

1810.

THE Arts will be neglected only by those who are not competent to estimate their importance and their services, in polished society. They are, at the same time, the rudiments and the completion of elegance. There is not a wayfaring traveller who refreshes himself with a jug of beer, at an alehouse by the road side, who does not owe a part of his enjoyment to the neatness, and the fitness of the vehicle in which it is offered him. We know not whether we dare affirm, with the Chinese, that the more elegant beverage, tea, has a superior flavour when drank from cups made of a peculiar kind of porcelain; but we are certain that the beauty of this kind of ware, as now manufactured in England, has justly obtained triumphant popularity; and it adds to the delights of the poliest parties. This is one consequence of the rudiments of art being diffused among the mechanic professions of our country. But this could never have been, had not the higher departments of art been studied with diligence, and practiced with exemplary degrees of merit: for art is but one, throughout all its branches. This general acquaintance with the arts, what we may term this extensive circulation of them in our country, is likely to be further promoted by Exhibitions established in our principal cities: during some years, Edinburgh has boasted of this elegant enjoyment: Leeds has also obtained equal gratification: Liverpool is about to institute an assemblage of art; and the same, we learn, is meditated in several other places. Thus are we likely to see realized, wishes that we ventured to submit to the public nearly *thirty years ago*. We then gave our advice, and offered our assistance. This subject demands a more enlarged consideration than we are able at present to bestow on it: our attention must now be directed to what the arts have exhibited to public inspection in the metropolis.

The first place is due to

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

We shall in this paper particularize very few articles; but shall rather speak generally of the result of this assemblage of works of art as it determined our judgment on the whole, and according to the impressions remaining after a diligent inspection.

We have seen Exhibitions that pleased us better, than that of this year:—they presented more evident proofs of emulation, and of that desire for excellence which is the very animating principle of art. The works of some artists will always command approbation. Even were they less meritorious than

they are, they would be applauded, as being the superior of their kind, among those presented to the eye. Whether they be the very best pieces of their authors, or not,—while others are inferior their reputation is safe.

The PORTRAITS, this year, predominate, as usual; and full as much as usual. *Fashion* has ruled over most of them, with tyrannic sway. What do they present? a lady's face and neck—*white*: a (velvet) dress of *black*, or some colour equally dark; and two long, narrow, members, the arms, dependent for the most part—*white*, again, and in *streaks*. Hereby the artist has experienced unusual embarrassment in contriving to mass his lights; in supporting them, and leading the eye by attraction, from part to part, according to the relative importance of each. Some few painters, by the help of light scarfs, *artificial* shadows, and compliant back grounds, have shewn to what degree they felt the difficulty, rather than their resources to meet it. Not more than two or three pictures can boast of having fairly triumphed over this distressing impediment. The official dresses of some noblemen, &c. present a difficulty of the same class; but by no means equally obstinate: and, besides, the spectator knows at sight, the nature and effect of these; and excuses them, from the influence of habit.

The department of LANDSCAPE is not more than equal to what we have seen it. Some of the specimens lead us to fear that the study of *old* pictures, in which the colouring has suffered from the hand of time, has had rather a detrimental than an improving effect on the incautious artist. The hues of those performances were originally more varied than they now appear; and the close copying of faded shades misleads both the hand and the eye: they have stood well, considering their age: but what was their state when fresh?

The class of HISTORICAL PICTURES, shews so little greatness of idea, so little majesty of thought, indeed, so little accuracy of reasoning, that we incline to accept with favour the few attempts presented, by way of encouragement: they make a variety: they give some relief to the eye: we cannot, however, express our acquiescence in them: we are not satisfied: but we would not dishearten. Even the President's picture of "Christ teaching *to be humble*," does not please us, as to the manner of conveying the sentiment. The child is raised up and stands three feet above the ground: *humility* it might be thought would have been better symbolized by a less exalted representative. The child is too large, also; for the text expressly says, "*little children*," and the persons addressed ought to have formed a part of the composition. Fuseli's immense canvas, representing "Hercules attacking Pluto," will find few admirers. The Pluto has merit: the Proserpine is abominable: the Hercules would

excite the ridicule of Glycon, or Lysippus, could either of them behold it, by the discrepancy of its parts: some of its members are not those of Hercules: the figure of Night we incline to kick out of the way: but the Cerberus is excellent; and admirably introduced. Dawe's "Andromache imploring Ulysses to spare the life of her son," we shall tolerate. Thomson's "Titania" is no representative of the Fairy Queen: it has merit as a picture; but not as *that* character.

Northcote has introduced the *white* light of open day into a *dark* prison scene: the contrast of the *Chiaro oscuro* is therefore unnatural. This picture may be better some years hence than it now is; as the colours of the lights may assume a more *sombre* hue, and thereby may more characteristically harmonize with the darks.

Bird has made evident progress since last year: the absence of Wilkie (we are sorry to say through ill health) is very favourable to him. His smaller picture "the game of putt," has great merit.

The most instructive picture among the landscapes is Mr. Daniel's "View in China," in this he has contrived to introduce the whole history of the tea plant: and though he may have set strict chronology aside a little, yet we cannot find in our heart, to charge him with technical transgression. The reader will judge of the extent of this subject from Mr. D.'s account of it, in the catalogue.

"A view in China, shewing the process of cultivating the tea plant, and preparing the leaves for exportation, viz. 1st, preparing the soil; 2d, watering the young plants; 3d, gathering the leaves; 4th, rolling them; 5th, crisping them by fire; 6th, packing them in chests; 7th, marking and binding them; 8th, weighing them; 9th, registering the weight; and 10th, shipping them on board the vessels that convey them to the port of Canton; which several operations, mostly performed at the same time of the year, and for the London market alone, give employment to about three millions of the Chinese population and to 20,000 tons of English shipping, besides adding three millions annually to the revenue of Great Britain."

Mr. Turner has some excellent views: and W. Westall exhibits some honourable specimens.

Of the designs in ARCHITECTURE, we can say but little. THE SCULPTURES are this year, more numerous than usual: they are also superior to what we have inspected in many exhibitions. Nollekens seems to have kept back his busts, in order to bring them out all together: they do him great credit. Several monumental basso-relievos have merit. Bacon's monument to the memory of Mr. Lawson is pleasing; but the bush-wig in marble, we would willingly have dis-

pensed with. Mr. Chantrey's colossal bust of Lord St. Vincent, is intended, we suppose, to be placed at a considerable elevation: if so, it will look better in its place, than it does, while level, or nearly level, with the eye.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We meet with several of our former acquaintances in this gallery this year; but also with several new names, who are by this institution very advantageously introduced to the public. We notice first "Sampson breaking his bonds, by G. F. Joseph." We advise additional reflection to this artist, from whose performances we augur higher degrees of merit, hereafter. His Sampson is a Hercules. Sampson was a Nazirite from the womb: his hair therefore, *never was cut or clipped* during his whole life: yet Mr. J. has represented it *short*: this could not be. The immense breadth given to his body is certainly over-done, though well intended: because his strength is said to have been derived from "the Spirit of the Lord" coming upon him. The action of his mouth (vehement closure) diminishes the size of the head, and thereby the necessary fullness of expression. Dalilah should have been marked as sly and insinuating: Mr. J. should have obtained as a model some French *intrigante*. Philistine idols should have marked the scene decidedly. The bed-place of Dalilah was a recess in the side of the room.

We encourage Miss Jackson to proceed. She is not yet arrived on the top of Parnassus: but she has taken some steps towards it. If Devis's large picture of Bhavani be improved in merit, as it is enlarged in size, above his little sketch, it will be an admirable performance. We enter into the meaning of Cook, who has represented his Alcestis returned from the infernal regions with a *very white* complexion: it is a nicety to execute well: the paleness of disease and death is improper; the plaster of Paris *whiteness* is equally to be avoided: we could have recommended a *little* roseate tint. Howard's "Pygmalion's statue enlivened," is subject to the same remark: the flesh colour instead of being confined to the cheek, should have gradually spread itself over the bosom at least: down to the region of the heart. The gallery offers two compositions on the subject of "Themistocles taking refuge at the court of Admetus:" in neither of these is the return of Admetus *from hunting* expressed; yet the attendants, the dogs, game, &c. are picturesque as well as necessary. There are other historical compositions; but it is useless to appreciate their merits. The landscapes are the chief support of the gallery, this year; they contain much merit; and we are happy in observing that the public has discovered and encouraged it, as appears by the number of pictures sold.

Not the least interesting part of the collection is the series of sketches for the monuments commanded to be erected to the memories of Gen. Sir John Moore, and Capt. Harding. We highly approve of thus subjecting them to liberal criticism before they are beyond the reach of improvement by animadversion. We perceive, too, that the remark made in the Panorama on the impropriety of adopting *Roman* dresses to modern characters has been felt, and that an artist whose model represents the fallen hero in Roman costume, has hung up a drawing of the same figure in the British military habit. It would have been a mark of good taste in some of his brethren had they paid equal deference to common sense. The subject of a monument for Sir John Moore is extremely favourable to the artist. We have had so many common place thoughts of Victory and Britannia that we want variety: the addition of the figure of Spain, &c. affords that variety. We heartily wish that the proposed designs for our public buildings were equally the subjects of previous consideration: we should then have fewer wretched *façades* to lament as we pass by them.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

If the prize be due to that collection which with the greatest number of works of merit, combines the smallest number of exceptionable pieces, to that department of art which has made the most satisfactory progress since it last solicited the attention of the virtuosi, then will this society, in our judgment, bear away the prize.

The performances under inspection approach this year, more nearly to the powerful effect of oil pictures, than they ever did; this would be no great praise if we could not add, that they also approach more nearly to nature. Happily for their authors, the greater part of them are views in Britain, whereby, the artists being *fastened* to their subjects, with something of a portrait-like adherence to truth, they have done little more in the indulgence of imagination, than dismiss a few obstinate and unmanageable blemishes, from their composition; and have treated those objects which remained and became so much the more principal, with greater attention. When we urge a caution against *mannerism*, which we would do with great solicitude, we shall not be misunderstood.—Nature has no *manner*: imperfections may, and must be pardoned in art; but wherefore the same tints and the same blendings of colours in the same order for ever? why the same *recipe* on all occasions? let this be well considered.

Nobody who visits this room can overlook the fruit and flower pieces of Miss Byrne.

That lady spares no pains in her works; indeed the visible presence of care and labour forms their chief drawback as works of art. Less solicitude to finish every edge and outline in the subordinate parts, would give leave to impart a roundness and fullness of effect to the whole, which would complete these pieces. We suspect that Miss B. does not examine her works while in progress from a sufficient distance.

The subjects treated by Mr. Heaphy, display his customary skill and his no less customary finishing. Some parts of them are admirable: some heads are exquisite. We caution him against too frequent repetition of the same model; notwithstanding his works may ornament different collections. For once a minute criticism shall escape us: in his "Marketing" he has introduced a basket of eggs in a waggon, which, were they on the fore-ground would be large enough; but, where they are, though not equal to those of the Ostrich, they are more than equal to those of the goose: what bird in this country could lay them? The variety of landscapes in this room is highly interesting. We have corn fields (one is truly admirable!) extensive ranges of mountains, deep glens, shaded woods, cultivated plains, peasants' cottages, venerable cathedrals, ancient tombs, ruined castles, and sea pieces, delightful or terrific. We have cattle, and human figures: with whatever land or water presents. We shall not further particularize: we recommend this exhibition to the careful examination of young artists, whether practicing the arts as a profession, or as an amusement.

We conclude this article by noticing the exhibition of Water colour Paintings from the Old Masters, which form the subjects of a work of engravings, publishing by Messrs. Longman and Co.; some of these drawings are exquisite: others are so vexatiously small in size, that they defy the examination of the unassisted eye. The reason for eluding such diminutive and even contemptible dimensions eludes our comprehension. We have some acquaintance with the originals of most of these drawings; and we know that there was no cause for such *minification* of them. Many of those to which this censure does not apply, we think highly meritorious; others are extremely curious as specimens of the manner of ancient masters. We can pardon in Giotto and Cimabue the distance between their works and those of Raffaele and Titian; to the former we direct our reverence, to the latter our admiration.

It is singular enough, that the subject of No. 18, "Christ appearing to St. Peter after his resurrection," should be no better explained. The story of it is the origin of the church of *Domine quo vadis?* a short dis-

tance from Rome. The legend says that St. Peter journeying to Rome, when coming near the city, met his divine master, carrying his cross, coming from thence, and saluted him with the question, "Lord whither goest thou?"—whence the church afterwards built on the spot received its appellation.

No 25. Here described as "Samuel and his Mother," is the same subject as we endeavoured to throw some light upon by our remarks in *Panorama*, Vol. IV. p. 38.

Of No. 130, by P. da Cortona, "Rachael secreting the Household Gods of Laban," we have seen, besides the original sketch, three or four finished pictures, in none of which was the trunk under examination in proper perspective.

MISS LINWOOD'S NEEDLE-WORK.

To this list ought to be added the exhibition of needlework in Leicester-Fields by Miss Linwood. We know not by what inadvertence this extremely curious assemblage escaped insertion, at this time last year.—Certain it is, that the merit of the works, the interest of some of the subjects, and the novelty of the manner of fitting up the apartments, to display the pictures, make a strong impression in favour of this lady's claim to public patronage. We shall, however, express our hopes that the imitation of a vile French taste, which is notorious in these rooms, will not become popular among us. The effect of looking glasses placed in the sides of the rooms, *without frames*, but their extremities concealed by drapery hangings, is that of holes in the wall, through which the spectator *peeps* into another apartment. The darkened walks of the abbey, the lions' and tigers' dens, with the effects thereby procured from management of the incipient lights contributes much to the variety and general effect of the whole.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Essex.—The putting in of the seed was at last finished to the entire satisfaction of the farmers. All the growing crops look well. The wheats never flourished more than at this time. The late rains have improved the spring corn extremely; particularly oats; and the pulse kind have shared the like advantage. Grass and clovers for the fat stock have been slow in growth, but now begin to yield a good supply. Vetches are coming on fast. The fallow lands are in the finest state possible. Cattle of all sorts sell high. Plenty of excellent mutton and beef here. Small pigs were never known dearer nor more scarce than they now are.

Suffolk.—Our wheats are wonderfully improved since the rains; barley, oats, peas and

beans, have come up regularly and well, and look very healthy; clover, grass, tares, &c. are backward for want of warm weather, the last few days being warmer vegetation is wonderfully improved.

Warwick.—The unusually severe frosts at this advanced period of the year have retarded vegetation materially. Notwithstanding, the crops look well and promise kindly. The wheats in general have much improved. Stock of all kinds is on the advance. Wool in demand. Country trade brisk.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama-Office, May 28, 1810.

The credit and reputation of individuals often turn on a matter so trivial as hardly obtains notice from general observers. The slightest mistake or misconduct shall lead to important results, and to very material and weighty consequences. It is the same also with nations: for this reason among others, we have been jealous for the honour of our country on various occasions, that seemed but insignificant. For instance, we have confessed with regret, that there are sciences in which the French have considerably the start of us. By perseverance continued during a series of years, by taking every opportunity, and directing talents and skill to the purpose, under liberal encouragement, they have assembled the most complete collection of geographical and local information, that is to be found in the world. We acknowledge for once, that we cannot impeach the boastings vented in the following imperial observations. We, on our part, have considered the ignorance acknowledged by the Earl of Chatham as *affected*; affected to avoid political inconveniences, real or supposed; because, the materials possessed by the British government, totally preclude the reality of this ignorance; and these were certainly communicated to the commander in chief, before he sailed on his expedition.

The *Moniteur* makes the following reflections on the debates in the House of Commons upon the expedition to Antwerp:—

"This investigation is a monument of the ignorance of the English respecting those affairs which most concern them. What! no plan of Antwerp to be had in London? What! are they ignorant of the situation of those dock-yards, from which *twelve sail* of the line have been already launched, and *eighteen* more are on the point of being launched? They know not that since July, 1803, when the emperor visited Antwerp, *six millions* have been expended upon the fortifications, which were previously considerable; and that the left bank, and the *Tête de*

Flandre, were protected by fortifications, so as to maintain the communication with France, and covered by an inundation to the extent of 2000 toises.

"The English truly lay out their money to very little purpose. Lord Chatham knew nothing of the fortifications of Antwerp, but from masons who had worked there. Europe and France will see with astonishment the extent of the ignorance of the English. They know not whether Cadsand be an island. They are ignorant that the channel which separated Cadsand from the Continent has been dry these five-and-twenty years, and that Cadsand is no longer an island. They know not that the French squadron could place itself in safety, either above or below the fortifications of Antwerp. They know not that forts Lillo and Liefenshoek were protected on the land side by inundations, and secure from every attack, and on the side of the river by 80 pieces of ordnance, which from the right and left supported the line of the gun-boats and the booms in the passage.

"It would be curious to contrast with this ignorance the detailed informations which the *Topographic Cabinet* of France possesses with regard to the coasts of England, and what the English were doing there in 1805. *Observations on the number of batteries, their strength, the numbers of the workmen, the quantity of troops, the posts from which resistance might be expected, those that could not be defended, the profiles of the works, &c. were daily arriving at the Topographic Cabinet of France.*"

Let these remarks, though in some parts capricious, and unfounded, stand as proofs of the importance due to the liberal sciences; and as proofs, too, that the political reputation of a country may depend on the state of knowledge to which it has attained, no less than on its renown for arms and valour.

Being thus led to place the emperor and king in the van of this article, we proceed to say, that he has at length openly avowed a quarrel with America. So long ago as the middle of March last, he signed orders for seizing all American vessels and American subjects: but the decree has been published only within a few days. This is the reward of transatlantic tergiversation! He has also annexed part of Holland to France, and has taken a journey through the newly incorporated provinces, to see what further advantages he can derive from them. He has ordered fresh troops to Spain. He has appropriated the provinces north of the Ebro. He has directed his generals in that country to expect no more money from France, but to obtain it at the point of the bayonet, from the subdued inhabitants. This retention of money indicates other purposes: the stipulation with Holland,

that naval preparations shall be ready in July indicates other purposes: the visit to the Scheidt indicates other purposes. That they will be disappointed we hope and trust: we have no fear; but we recommend vigilance.

We confess much greater apprehensions from another kind of attack on our country: he has proposed a prize of a *million of livres*, to whoever shall invent a machine capable of spinning silk, as cotton is now spun.

Report affirms that the stipulations of the treaty of Tilsit, referring to the partition of the Turkish dominions are become afresh the subject of consideration. They will advance beyond this, if our conjecture be well founded; but whether a little sooner or a little later is not yet evident. Whether Turkey will become a second Spain, the grave of Frenchmen, we dare not venture to speculate; and to say truth, we have so little authentic information from thence, and so small a portion of what we receive may be relied on, that we hesitate at forming, and consequently at suggesting, an opinion. We could offer abundance of contradictory intelligence; but of what use were that? We have reason to believe that under the disguise of intending an expulsion of the British from Sicily, a much greater undertaking is in progress: but very probably, the expulsion of the British from that island is the previous step to the opening of that greater undertaking.

We have described Spain as continuing to be the grave of Frenchmen; it will long continue so, unless some shift of the wind of politics should suspend the mortality which envelops the gallic host. When France has obtained possession of the Spanish cities she has not conciliated the country, and when she has acquired the ports, she has not subdued the colonies. Some other plan must be played off: for we doubt not, that the failure of this has long ago been felt by Buonaparte. That chief has been by his agents stirring up strife on the north (in Canada) and on the south (in the Floridas) of the United States of America: his emissaries are detected: but that is not the whole that must be done to counteract his designs. Thus it appears that in the north of Europe on the confines of Denmark, along the coast of the Baltic, in the south of Europe, in Italy, Turkey, and in Spain, in America, and elsewhere, the usurper has agents at work; for the issue we must wait.

Moreover the French have trumped up a ridiculous plot, in which they have implicated King George, his ministers, his officers, and we know not who besides. The principal in the farce was a certain *Irish Baron de KOLLI*—(what an unquestionable *Irish* title! Could not the fabricator have thought

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 715.

of a *Mac* or an *O?*)—this baron was entrusted with diamonds!—with a letter from the King, very grossly manufactured, &c. &c. We consider this adventurer as an agent of Buonaparte, sent over from *North America*—detected by whoever affected to confide in him; yet possibly used as a kind of haphazard hero, by whom a hint might be conveyed—if— and whereas—and nothing to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. Not only the name *de Kolli*, but the names of the ships, by which he said, he hoped to convey Ferdinand VII. from France, are false: the British navy has no such vessels: many other particulars cannot be true.

The session of the Legislative Assembly, at Paris, has been closed with a speech which states several particulars of the external relations, and proceedings of France. We recommend it to the attention of the public, and especially that part of it which concerns the City of Rome, to our Catholic countrymen, in connection with information they have already perused in our *Observanda Exteriora*.

Legislative Assembly at Paris.

21st April.

Count Regnault de St Jean d'Angely, Counsellor of State, being introduced, closed the session with a speech, of which the following are the principal passages:—

"Gentlemen—The labours of your double Session, the events which have preceded and accompanied it, will leave to the nation great recollections and high hopes. The Civil and Financial Legislation has, during ten years, advanced by an uninterrupted progress towards perfecting the principles and completing the system of the former, and alleviating the weight of the contributions imposed by the latter. The internal organization is ameliorated; industry has followed in the course of former success. The plans for all the great public labours and the means for their execution have been decreed. Great political views have extended, with wisdom and moderation, and always with advantage, the limits of the empire. The Continental Peace, which before rested only on treaties, and the perpetuity of the dynasty, which had for its foundation only the genius of a hero, and the power of a great nation, has now for its basis a prosperous, holy, august, and eternal alliance.

"Such, Gentlemen, is the picture which you have to exhibit to the inhabitants of your provinces, and of which I have only to recal to your memory the principal features; your hearts guarantee its fidelity.

[The Counsellor of State then proceeded to enumerate the laws passed during the Session, and took a view of the interior administration of the Empire.—Passing next to the state of the Foreign relations of France, he expresses himself thus]:—

"You have witnessed, Gentlemen, the Senatus Consultum which unites to the French Empire the City of Rome, the ancient patrimony of the Cæsars and of Charlemagne. This act of the

Constitution of the Empire, indicated by history, counseled by policy, and decreed by genius, joins parts of the Western Empire which have long been separated, and establishes an alliance between the Tiber and the Seine—between Paris and Rome. Finally, this act respecting the authority, always sacred, of the Church, and preparing the true glory of religion, secures the independence of Thrones, and the respect of Sovereigns.

"A new department will be formed, under the name of the *Département des Bouches du Rhin*: and the remainder of the ceded territory will be united to the Department of the Deux Nethes, which will thus be rendered one of the most considerable, most important, and most wealthy of the Empire. Meanwhile, the Confederation of the Rhine has its consideration increased, its power confirmed, and the ties which unite its members drawn closer.

"If the tumult of war is still heard in those regions, the pernicious power of reaching which the English yet retain, it is either at such a distance, on the frontiers of the Ottoman Empire, that Europe cannot long suffer from it, and Asia alone is menaced (unless the Divan return to better principles); or, for but a short period, beyond the Pyrenees, until the ports of Spain shall be open to our arms and closed to England. From that moment the peace of Europe may be regarded as secured by the sanctity of treaties, the extent of power, the conformity of interests, and the superiority of genius.

"You have seen an august Messenger of Peace, a sacred pledge of eternal alliance, arrive in the heart of France, which has thereby been intoxicated with joy, and transported with love. It has been your destiny to be witnesses of the solemn bonds which will for ever unite Napoleon and Maria Louisa, and have, at the same time, united the interests of France and the interests of Austria, for the happiness of the two nations, and the tranquillity of the world. All the allied nations bless an event which completes the establishment of their power, and cements the ties which unite them. Enlightened policy, and consoled humanity, give it equal applause; the reason of Europe sanctions it, but it belongs in particular to France to feel all its value."

Count Regnault having concluded, descended from the Tribune amidst loud plaudits. The President replied to him.

Our chief concern is at home. The minister has completely disappointed us: for we awaited with some anxiety the birth of new taxes: he has, perhaps, wisely, all things considered, rather chosen to avail himself of an unexpected accumulation by the arrangements of a tax already established. If equal improvements in the mode of gathering other taxes old or recent would produce proportionate accessions to the revenue, who could blame the Chancellor of the Exchequer for extending the measure? That some taxes are sufficiently burdensome, is admitted; but others may be capable of improvement, without being greatly felt.

We believe (for it is not altogether certain, as yet) that we may congratulate our country

on having *crossed the line between borrowing and paying*, this year: the loan is negotiated for 12,000,000, but probably, more ought to be considered as really *borrowed*: the prospect is, that the sum spent in purchasing stock will exceed 13,000,000; giving an *apparent* advantage of *one million sterling*.—This must not be too strictly taken, or too strongly depended on, as *absolute* fact: it is no more than *relative*; but it may before long become absolute. The commerce of this island astonishes us: we know not what effect its amount may have on the politicians of other countries. The internal trade is more than ever; though some branches are rather slack: the agriculture is reaping great advantages from the capital thrown into it within the last three or four years: may it long prosper—and *home* be cultivated instead of foreign colonies,—to be returned to the enemy at a peace!

We may be mistaken; but we attribute little importance to the noisy explosions of party which have lately disturbed the public. We much more fear the silent or undetected sap which is certainly going on against our national prosperity. Happily, some parts of the *communications* of that sap are apparently giving way:—other *galleries* remain; and they are laboured at with activity. May their turn for exposure—for *complete* exposure, soon arrive. After these hints, we shall merely refer to our Register of Events for the dates and particulars of the political dinners, which have been *assisted* at, by both parties; the *ins* and the *outs*.—Resolutions and re-resolutions, and counter-resolutions, and loyal declarations have balanced each other.

Appeals always suppose that the parties appealed to are *better* judges of the subject under discussion, than those from whom the appeal is made. It follows that every county meeting, every parish vestry, has more deeply and adequately studied the constitution and laws of this Realm, than all our Magistrates, Judges, Recorders, Privy Counsellors, and public officers. Alas! for the land in which the wisdom of the country is absorbed by the populace!

Those who began this course of proceeding must not complain if their adversaries extend it. Let all stand firm against the common enemy; but spare us from internal divisions! and even from all recorded evidences of their existence! Let those judge who are qualified by *previous* education and habit of life. In their integrity is placed the confidence of the *ingenuous*, and the welfare of the public.

The concerns of this kingdom are at present *proceeding* towards that state of independence to which it has been our constant purpose to urge them. The measure of doubling the duties on foreign timber is much more of a political than a pecuniary regula-

tion. It will subject *foreign ships* to extra charges. It will of course lessen the profits of their owners, and diminish the number of sailors—foreigners—bred up to maritime experience, at the cost of our nation, to be employed against us, *by requisition*, at a future time;—strangers well acquainted with our coasts. For these will be substituted British “Hearns of O.k.,” and thus our poor will meet with additional employment, and add to our national strength.

The productions of our distant colonies are coming daily more into use among us. The timber on its passage from North America will open a trade that will long establish itself, to the mutual advantage of both parties.

The silk trade has lately been set on the alert by the effect of clandestine importations; and rewards are publicly posted, for detecting the culprits. This will encourage the cultivation of the mulberry tree, and the increase of silk worms in India. That country can furnish all we *really* need.

The chief article for which we now depend on foreigners is hemp. We expect assistance from India: we expect a supply from Ireland: we trust that the clearing of the woods in Canada will give opportunity for cultivating this plant. The political effects of success on this subject will be incalculable. They are already well understood and estimated on the continent: the alarm has been taken: it has increased; it is increasing; and it ought not to be diminished. It is true, that speculators who dare to obtain such *mal-à-propos* information are fined and imprisoned; but that is only to maintain *liberty*!—Aye, *liberty*!—Arrah honey!

Appearances indicate that affairs between Britain and America are drawing toward an amicable conclusion. We hope soon to announce this fact, without any reservation.

Deep politicians affect to doubt, whether any beneficial issue will attend the begun negotiation for exchange of prisoners between this country and France: they found their reasonings on the assumption that the emperor and king relinquishes all hope of making an important effort by Sea; and therefore cares nothing whether his subjects in our prisons, survive or perish:—for what are they to him?—We observe, however, that he is earnestly intent on building ships—for what purpose, without sailors?

POETRY.

IMPROMPTU BY A LADY.

On a Gentleman accusing the Females as the
Origin of Evil.

’Tis said that we caus’d Man to grieve;

The jest is somewhat stale;

The Devil it was that tempted Eve—

And is not he a Male?

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF APRIL TO THE 20TH OF MAY, 1810.

BIRTHS.

Of a Son.—Mrs. Robert Dennistoun.*Of Daughters.*—In Sackville-street, Lady Elizabeth Fielding, which survived but a few hours.—The wife of Mr. Lloyd, bookseller, Harley-street, of her tenth child.

MARRIAGES.

At Sutton, F. Clarke, Esq. to Miss J. Nalder, of Croydon.—At Halesworth, Suffolk, J. Cuffe, Esq. to Miss M. Lomas, of Shorne, Kent.—A. Jameson, Esq. of Harcourt-street, Dublin to Miss Jameson.—Rev. F. Merewether, Vicar of Haverhill, Suffolk, to Miss F. E. Way.—S. Isaacson, Esq. of Mildon Hall, Suffolk, to Miss St. Quinton, of Han- place, Brompton.—H. Westmacott, Esq. of Mount street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss E. B. Stewart, of Montrose.—R. Hebdon, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss H. Stephenson, of Great Omond-street.—Dr. J. Hart, of New York, to Miss L. Leven.—Col. Hawker, of the 14th Lt. Dragoon, to Miss Jordan, of the Priory, Sydenham, Kent.—Rich. Pruen, Esq. of Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, to Mrs. Bennet, widow of late Major Bennet, 2d Batt. of Royals.—At Clifton-upon-Team, Worcestershire, Geo. Hill, Esq. one of the Coroners of that city, to Miss E. Price, of the Noak, in the same county.—By special licence, the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, (eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon) to Susan Euphemia, youngest daughter of Wm B. Clark, Esq. of Fonthill, by the Lady Margaret Gordon, only daughter of Chs. Earl of Aboyne.—At Edinburgh, Arch. Douglas, Esq. to Miss C. Riddell, of Little Govan.—At Glasgow, D. Mactavish, Esq. to Miss Lockhart.—At the Episcopal Chapel, Glasgow, T. Ovington, Esq. to Miss J. Gibson, of Flatts, Durham.—At Edinburgh, A. Fyfe, Esq. to Miss MacPherson, Temple, London.—At Edinburgh, Jas. Campbell, Esq. of Dunmore, to Miss E. H. Baillie, daughter of Lord Polkemmet.—At Edinburgh, J. H. Wishart, Esq. to Miss L. M. Wilson, only daughter of late Major Wilson, R. Art.

DEATHS.

In the island of Ceylon, Lieut. T. Rodney, 10th regt.—J. G. E. Hunt, Esq. of Queen's college, Oxford.—J. Torrance, Esq. of Brompton, Middlesex.—Rev. Wm. Coke, B. D. Vicar of Preston, Suffolk.—At Corham, Hants, D. Ketch, aged 92. He provided himself a coffin 22 years since, and it was one of the ornaments of his room where he had lived during that time.—At Beasley-hall, Nottinghamshire, Lieut. G. Colclough, 20th regt. of foot; and, at Hall, Major Colclough, 82d regt. brother to the former.—Aged 74, the Hon. Robt. Walpole, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Lisbon for the space of 30 years.—Aged 80, Lady Talbot.—Madame Brandenburgh, Laundress to her Majesty.—Of the Walcheren ague, J. Irwin, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces.—Suddenly, in Market-street, St. James's, Mr. Vandome, many years porter to the Prince of Wales. His R. H. a year ago, observing him infirm, said to him, 'Vandome, you have worked long enough; retire, and

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you shall have your salary as usual.'—F. W. Brisco, jun. Esq. of Crofton-hall, Cumberland.—At her apartments, in St. James's Palace, Mrs. Bartolli, Keeper of the Ball-room.—At Lincoln Palace, Mrs. Barkworth, aged 83.—At Madeira, the Hon. Miss L. Kienard.—Suddenly, J. Amos, Esq. as he was engaged in conversation in the Subscription Room at Lloyd's.—On the coast of Africa, Capt. J. Wittman, of H. M. ship Dauntless.—At Brighton, Catherine, third daughter of late Sir Wm. Foulis, Bart. of Ingleby Manor, Yorkshire.—In the 30th year of his age at Landsend, Somersetshire, in consequence of a wound received during the attack on Buena Ayres, Capt. J. Payne, late of 43th regt. of foot.—At Mortlake, Surrey, Mrs. Pitt, relict of Wm. Pitt, Esq. and sister of late Sir B. Watson, Bt. aged 77.—Mr. E. Wright, printer, of St. John's-square, aged 42. This is the third brother who has died prematurely in the same trade, within two years and a half.—At Wing, Bucks, the Hon. and Rev. H. Jerome de Salis, D. D.—Wm. Havard, Esq. of South Lambeth, aged 73.—Lieut. J. Cuthbert, of the Royal Navy.—At his lodgings in Pimlico, Mr. Sylvia, an Israelite, well known for his eccentric disposition. About forty-five years ago he used to attend the Royal Exchange, mounted upon a beautiful charger, with a servant, who held the horse during the time that his master transacted business. Mr. Sylvia was the brother of the Jew who was murdered some years ago in Garden-row, Chelsea, by his nephew, who was hanged in Cross-street, Bishopsgate-street. The life of this extraordinary being would fill a volume with curious facts and anecdotes.—At Errogy, aged 76, Capt. J. Fraser. He served as a light infantry officer during the whole of the immortal Wolfe's American campaigns, and witnessed his glorious death.—At Edgeworth's town, Ireland, a widow woman named Burnet, at the age of 116.—At Abinger-hall, near Dorking, J. W. Skardon, Esq.—At Camberwell, S. Blackwood, Esq. ag. d. 82.—At Edinburgh, Rev. J. Macdonald, late minister of Anstruther Wester.—John Stewart, Esq. of Overtown.—At the Manse of Coyton, Rev. Dr. D. Shaw, minister of that parish, aged 92, and 61st of his ministry.—At Kilmarnock, J. Muir, Esq. of Netherraith, aged 63.—Hon. Mrs. Campbell, the wife of Burrows Campbell, Esq. of York-street, Dublin, Barrister at Law.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1810.

War-Office, May 1, 1810.

2d Reg. Foot.—Lieut. J. Gordon, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Wilson, retires.
10th Ditto.—Lieut. H. Ashthrop, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Massey, retires.
15th Ditto.—Capt. F. Carpenter, 2d W. I. regt. capt. of a company, without purchase, vice Hart, appointed insp. field officer of a recruit-district.
21st Ditto.—Assist.-surgeon C. Clarke, 6th garr. batt. assist.-surgeon.
45th Ditto.—Lieut. J. Reed, 3d foot, capt. of a company, without purchase, vice Willingham, promoted on the staff in Portugal.
59th Ditto.—Lieut. H. Pittman, adjutant, vice M'Gregor, promoted.

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60th Regt. Foot—Hospital-mate Geo. Meade, as istant-surgeon, vice Gordon, promoted.

74th Ditto—Lieut. D. Macqueen, capt. of a company, without purchase.

76th Ditto—Capt. J. Carr, major, by purchase, vice Covell, who retires; Lieut. E. Wakefield, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Carr.

78th Ditto—Lieut. T. O'Neill, 9th foot, capt. of a company, vice D. Mackenzie, deceased.

84th Ditto—Lieut. S. S. Rowe, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Horton, promoted.

1st Garr. Batt.—Capt. J. W. Butter, 7th garr. batt. capt. of a company, vice Balfe, placed on half pay of 7th garr. batt.

9th R. Vet. Batt.—Surgeon P. McArthur, half-pay 18th foot, surgeon, vice Campell, who exchanges.

Brevet—Major-gen. T. Graham, lieutenant-gen. on a particular service only; Major-gen. H. Oakes, lieutenant-gen. in the island of Malta only.

Staff—To be Chaplains to the Forces—J. Allot, clerk, late chaplain of brigade in Portugal; J. Scott, clerk, late ditto; R. Burnett, clerk, late garr. chaplain at Heligoland.

May 12.

6th Reg. Dragoon Guards—Capt. C. Gregorie, 72d foot, capt. of a troop, vice Ebhart, who exchanges.

9th Reg. Light Drag.—Lieut. W. Peacock, capt. of a troop, by purchase, vice Baldwin, who retires.

23d Ditto—Capt. R. Boles, major, by purchase, vice Ponsonby, promoted; Lieut. P. Z. Cox, capt. of a troop, by purchase, vice Boles.

72d Regt. Foot—Capt. W. Ebhart, 6th drag. guards, capt. of a company, vice Gregorie, who exchanges.

74th Ditto—Lieut. D. Stewart, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted.

90th Ditto—Capt. A. S. King, major, by purchase, vice Jackson, who retires.

1st W. I. Regt.—Lieut. J. Plackett, adjutant, vice Walker, who resigns the adjutancy only.

Staff—Major A. Nisbett (assist. quarter-master-general) to be an assist.-quarter-master-general, with the rank of lieutenant-col. in the army, vice Donkin, appointed quarter-master-general to the forces serving in the Mediterranean.

Hospital Staff—Temporary Hosp. Mate J. Williams, hosp. mate for gen. service.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

April 21.—Saturday, the last day of Lent Term the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees:

—B. D. Rev. W. Hawkins, of Pembroke col.—M. A. Rev. G. Murray, of Christ church, and Rev. J. Elliott, of Balliol col.

The whole number of degrees in Lent was 5 D. D.—4 D. C. L.—3 B. D.—4 B. C. L.—22 M. A.—36 B. A.

Matriculations in Michaelmas Term ninety-six; in Lent Term ninety.

May 5.—Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting graces, and conferring degrees, on the following days in the present Term: viz. May 17, 24, 30, and June 9.

Wednesday, the first day of Easter Term, the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees:—B. L. Mr. T. Welton, of St. John's col.—M. A. Rev. C. H. Sampson, and Mr. J. N. Johnson, of Magdalen-hall; Rev. C. I. Urquhart, and Rev. T. Howes, of Magdalen col.; Rev. E. Davison, and Rev. W. Crabtree, of University col.—B. A. Mr. J. Glen, of Magdalen-hall; Mr. H. Winstanley, of Magdalen col.; Mr. G. Helyar, of New col.; Mr. J. Hammond, of Merton col.; Mr. J. Amphlett, and Mr. W. J. Skinner, of Worcester col.

In the afternoon of the same day, in full convocation, the degree of Doctor in Civil Law, by diploma, was conferred on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It was also resolved, that the diploma be presented to his Royal Highness by the Chancellor, in the name of the University.

Mr. S. P. Rigaud, M. A. and Fellow of Exeter col.; and Rev. H. Whately, M. A. and Fellow of Queen's col., were admitted Proctors.

Mr. D. Macbride, M. A. of Exeter col.; Rev. R. Williams, M. A. of Christ church; Rev. J. Nelson, and Rev. R. Dixon, M. M. A. and Fellows of Queen's col., were admitted Pro-Proctors.

Yesterday the Rev. T. L. Strong, of Oriel col.; Mr. F. Swan, of Magdalen; and Rev. J. Evans, of Jesus col., were admitted M. A.

Cambridge.

April 21.—Rev. J. Keate, Head Master of Eton school, was created D. D. by royal mandate.

May 4.—The Lectures of the Margaret Professor commence Saturday the 5th inst., and will be continued every Saturday till the division of the term. They will be delivered, as before, from the pulpit at St. Mary's. All members of the University, who chuse to attend, are requested to sit in their usual places; and if any other person should attend, they are requested not to go into the seats belonging to the University. The lectures will be given at one o'clock, and the Professor will begin as soon as the Vice-Chancellor has taken his seat.

May 11.—The Vice-Chancellor has given notice, that there will be congregations on the following days of the present Term: May 11, 24; June 11, 20, 30; July 2.

The Margaret Professor resumed his Lectures in Divinity on Saturday last, in St. Mary's church, which, as in the former year, were attended by nearly all the resident members of the University, as well as many inhabitants of the town. Free admission is granted.

May 12.—The following gentlemen were admitted to the under-mentioned degrees:—M. A. J. B. Wilkinson, of St. John's col.; L. P. Baker, Fellow of the same society; E. Watts, of Jesus col.; W. Mason, of Clare-hall; and J. R. Buckland, of Sidney col.—B. C. L. T. Vanderson, of Clare-hall.—B. A. Wm. Gubbank, of Clare-hall; J. Heath and J. Lonsdale, Fellows of King's col.; R. Bevan and T. M. Phillips, of Trinity col.; T. Thurlow, St. John's; and J. Brackenbury, of Bene't col.

The Rev. Chas. Dayman, of Sidney col., admitted M. A.

The Norrisian prize is this year adjudged to Henry Jeremy, B. A. of Trinity col., for his *Essay on the Connection of Religion and Learning*.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, May 19, 1810.

It gives us pleasure to find that the Government of the United States, seems inclined to permit its too hastily adopted non-intercourse act to die away. The American legislature is at length convinced, that there is some truth in the assertion which was made at the commencement of the disagreement, namely, "that the United States cannot commercially exist, independent of Great Britain." It is now reported more confidently than ever, that a rupture may be expected between France and America.

In spite of Buonaparte's cordons of military excise-men, established along the coasts of Holland, we can confidently state that a most lucrative traffic is still carried on between that country and Great Britain; and, what may not a little surprise the *Great Man* of the continent, the Dutch are, in fact, the medium through which British manufactures are introduced into France.—The new regulations made by the Dutch Government, respecting the trade which Buonaparte allows to be carried on, permit the exportation of the following articles: No. 1. Butter, cheese, wine, brandy, gin, corn, linseed, fruit, pepper, linen, and dry skins.—No. 2. Vinegar, oil of all kinds, honey, liquorice—stick, and Spanish do. turpentine, plain or in spirit; pitch, rosin, cork in sheets or cut, palm-wood, juniper and laurel berries, lamb, and goat skins, (prepared in different ways), chamber furniture, linen and woollen stuffs, silk, woollen and cotton fashionable goods, silk wares in general, embroidered stuffs, tapes, laces, perfumery, pottery, porcelain, calico, Spanish green, buckets, azure-blue, tiles, yarn, flax, wooden-works, white-lead, madder, pines, trees for gardens and pleasure-grounds, sugar of lead, and ground bark. One half of the cargo must consist of articles from No. 2; the other half from No. 1. No ship entering the ports of Holland, is permitted to introduce any colonial produce, or merchandise proceeding from the manufactures or soil of Great Britain; nor are goods from any other country permitted to be exported, except the following articles: ship-timber, hemp, northern iron, drugs and medicines, fish-roses, Russian tallow, wax, train-oil, isinglass, pitch, tar, sulphur, potash, soda, shumack, myrtle-wood, ivory, deals, wainscoting, Russia mats, and sail-cloth.—Spanish piastres, red lead, tin, gold litharge, arsenic, skins in the hair, salt, copper, and all kinds of specie.

The fears of the merchants that our intercourse with the ports of the Baltic would be impeded, have given way to a sanguine

expectation that the trade will this season be carried on with greater briskness than before, principally through the medium of Foreign vessels. The fleet destined for the Baltic, sailed from one of the outer ports about three weeks ago. The merchants of Hull lately petitioned the Privy Council to grant *no more licences* to Foreign vessels, permitting them to import timber from the Baltic, &c. A sweeping petition! Could these gentlemen not have confined their demand of exclusive privilege to those ports, from which we are permitted to take cargoes? The following is the substance of the answer returned:—The Lords of the Privy Council will not recommend the granting of any licences to Foreign vessels to import timber from any parts of the Baltic, &c. *where British ships may be allowed to enter*; but owing to the extension of the war, and the exclusion of British ships from the ports of the continent, the increase of Foreign vessels is unavoidable. Their lordships have it under consideration, however, to submit to parliament the expediency of laying additional duties on the importation of Foreign timber, with a view to give a decided preference to that of his Majesty's colonies in North America, which is allowed to be imported, duty-free, by the law as it now stands.

The greater part of the Mediterranean fleet is arrived in the Downs. It brings the unpleasant intelligence that our trade in the Mediterranean is impeded by privateering. Why is not sufficient encouragement held out to our seamen, to induce them to rid the seas of those French pirates who have so long annoyed our fair traders? It is a pity that Doctors Commons with its expensive terrors, should be the means of maintaining a nuisance which has of late years so greatly augmented, as to wear a formidable appearance.

It is with regret we learn that a considerable diminution has taken place in the imports and exports of that extensively trading city of the sister kingdom,—Cork. The failure of West India houses there, has kept pace with that which lately occurred at Dublin. It is also known that the provision-merchants have been great sufferers, and some of this class of traders have gone so far as to assert, that butter and other provisions have actually been sold *cheaper* at London than they have been bought at Cork! But it must be observed, that our western neighbours are said by some, to be very considerable dealers in an article which rhetoricians denominate *hyperbole*, and indeed, when freight, insurance, exchange, &c. &c. are added to the loss which the provision-merchants would lead the world to suppose they sustain, it will seem pretty evident that they have mingled a little of the aforesaid figure of speech in their declarations.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between March 20, and May 15, 1810, with the Attestations, correctly extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Atkinson, W. Paradise Street, Rotherhithe, broker.
Bennett, W. Ludworth, victualler.
Bruce, J. Butt Lane, dealer.
Greaves, R. Rosemary Lane, victualler.
Houlden, T. Spilshy, malster.
Johnson, T. Macclesfield, victualler.
Lanchester, A. St. James's Street, milliner.
Plimpton, J. and J. Wood Street, warehousemen.

BANKRUPTS.

MARCH 30.—Cowgill, Sandiford, and Barlow, Manchester, calico-printers. *Att.* Swale and Co. Staple Inn.
Cox, W. C. Nether Knutsford, innkeeper. *Att.* Wright and Co. Temple.
Fowler, T. Tiverton, shopkeeper. *Att.* Lys, Tooke's Court.
Franco, M. Spital Square, insurance-broker. *Att.* Rivington, Feuchurch Buildings.
Hall, R. Liverpool, grocer. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's Court.
Hole, W. Islington, apothecary. *Att.* Edwards, Symonds Inn.
Tetstall, J. Chaddesley Corbet, tailor. *Att.* W. Parker, 24.—Ayrton, A. W. Lambeth Marsh, broker. *Att.* Howard, Great St. Martin's Lane.
Bryan, T. Sloane Street, grocer. *Att.* Cuppage, Jermyn Street.
Collins, L. Half Moon Street, milliner. *Att.* Dixon, Nassau Street.
Dennis, P. Manchester, warehouseman. *Att.* Barrett, Manchester.
Edward, J. Leicester, shoemaker. *Att.* Graves, Leicester.
Hain, J. Hampton, victualler. *Att.* Vincent, Bedford Street, Bedford Square.
Hammond, J. Macclesfield, tanner. *Att.* Cooke, Macclesfield.
Higgs, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Crump and Co. Liverpool.
Lewis, E. Cardiff, grocer. *Att.* Lewis, Cardiff.
Maskery and Atkin, Whitechapel Road, glass-dealers. *Att.* Anstice and Co. Temple.
Nott, J. Romford, grocer. *Att.* Shearman, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.
Palmer, J. Aldermanbury, merchant. *Att.* Dennett and Co. King's Arms Yard.
Raby, J. Great St. Helens, merchant. *Att.* Druce, Billiter Square.
Skinner, D. Newington Causeway, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Parry, Thavies Inn.
Taylor, W. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Hassall, Liverpool.
Tully, J. Hereford, hop-dealer. *Att.* Evans, Hereford.
Wood, R. Margate, grocer. *Att.* Clutton, St. Thomas Street, Southwark.
27.—Bennett, T. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Houghton, Liverpool.
Castle, A. Furnival's Inn, money-scrivener. *Att.* Hill, Rood Lane.
Chapman, W. Beverley, linen-draper. *Att.* Hall, Beverley.
Clonney, N. Liverpool, provision-merchant. *Att.* Davies, Liverpool.
Daltry, C. Manchester, lace-manufacturer. *Att.* Heslop, Manchester.
Davies, J. Hereford, corn-factor. *Att.* Bird and Co. Hereford.
Fairfield and Buckley, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Alston, Liverpool.
Harrison, G. Manchester, merchant. *Att.* Pearson, Carlisle.
Moore, H. Ratcliffe Highway, victualler. *Att.* Fothergill, Clifford's Inn.
Morris, J. Maple, boat-builder. *Att.* Heslop, Manchester.
Raby, G. Great St. Helens, merchant. *Att.* Druce, Billiter Square.
Wagner, F. Uxbridge, clothier. *Att.* Gale and Son, Bedford Street.
Whitehead, T. and T. Failsworth, cotton-manufacturers. *Att.* Barrett, Manchester.
31.—De la Hault, C. Birmingham, leather-dresser. *Att.* Hill, Shrewsbury.
Hamilton, J. Bristol, merchant. *Att.* Smith, Bristol.
Holt, S. Manchester, grocer. *Att.* Pass and Co. Altrincham.
Littlejohn, J. J. Gosport, mercer. *Att.* Cruikshank, Gosport.
Luke, T. Exeter, brewer. *Att.* Loxley, Cheapside.

Phillips, P. Shaftesbury, shopkeeper. *Att.* Durnford, Shaftesbury.
Smythe, R. Tottenham, money-scrivener. *Att.* Winbolt, Fore Street.
APRIL 3.—De Joachim, L. R. Bowling Green Buildings, distiller. *Att.* Wadson and Co. Austin Friars.
Dixon, M. Borough, hop-merchant. *Att.* Day and Co. Lime Street.
Fildes, B. Upton-on-Severn, builder. *Att.* Whitcombe and Co. Gloucester.
Henn, W. Hucksley, victualler. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warford Court.
Horwood, J. Woodchester, miller. *Att.* Bowyer, King's Holm.
King, W. Brems Buildings, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Walsbrough, Warford Court.
Lloyd, W. Chester, chair-maker. *Att.* Simcock, Chester.
Lomas, D. Watford, corn-merchant. *Att.* Farlie and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
Page, J. Hornsey, butcher. *Att.* Pratt Temple.
Perkins, A. Stamford, grocer. *Att.* Thomson, Stamford.
Riddford, W. Uley, clothier. *Att.* Bloxsome, Dursley.
Shafe, J. Shoe Lane, copper-plate maker. *Att.* Pullen, Fore Street.
Taylor, D. Great Totham, grocer. *Att.* Carter, Staple's Inn.
7.—Baker, J. Sea-coal Lane, carpenter. *Att.* Hudson, Winkworth Buildings, City Road.
Ban on, E. Walsall, ironmonger. *Att.* Turner and Co. Bloomsbury Square.
Barber, W. Alnwick, brewer. *Att.* Flexney, Chancery Lane.
Brown, R. W. Lambeth Road, merchant. *Att.* Hill, Rood Lane.
Burt, W. Tooley Street, oil-merchant. *Att.* Sherwood, Cushion Court, Broad Street.
Feiton, J. West Thurock, baker. *Att.* Aubrey, Tooke's Court.
Fleming, H. Hanway Street, jeweller. *Att.* Hodgson, Coleman's Inn.
Fov, W. Beech Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Nind, Throgmorton Street.
Henzell, G. Little East Cheap, underwriter. *Att.* Sherwood, Cushion Court.
Ingham, F. Norland, clothier. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warford Court.
Imman, J. Kent Street, Borough, broker. *Att.* Briant, Caphthall Court.
Maclean, J. Old Change, victualler. *Att.* Howell, Sion College.
Parkin, J. Sheffield, innkeeper. *Att.* Chambre, Chapel Street, Bedford Row.
Spencer, W. F. Gosport, mercer. *Att.* Dyne, Sergeant's Inn.
West, R. Oxford Street, draper. *Att.* Mason, Foster Lane, Cheapside.
10.—Anderson and Eales, Tooley Street, merchants. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Caphthall Court.
Brandon and Cortissos, Leadenhall Street, merchants. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
Drury, W. Canterbury, victualler. *Att.* Pierce and Co. Canterbury.
Felson, A. Hart Street, Bloomsbury, wine-merchant. *Att.* Chapman and Co. St. Mildred's Court.
Forrest, J. Chester, cotton-dealer. *Att.* Avison, Liverpool.
Hooker, T. Mary-le-Bone Street, grocer. *Att.* Stevenson, Charing Cross.
Lucas, J. Bromsgrove, timber-dealer. *Att.* Richardson, New Inn.
Mellor, S. E. Liverpool, cotton-dealer. *Att.* Avison, Liverpool.
Mayhew, R. Sutton, miller. *Att.* Bonn, Ipswich.
Palmer, T. Bristol, jeweller. *Att.* Hartley, Bristol.
France, G. Swansea, linen-draper. *Att.* Clarke and Co. Bristol.
Russell, W. G. Fleet Market, dealer. *Att.* Dalston, Tooke's Court.
Serres, J. T. Queen Street, Golden Square, picture-dealer. *Att.* Warrand and Co. Castle Court, Budge Row.
White, A. Westmoreland Place, merchant. *Att.* Hughes, and Co. Temple.
14.—Bail, J. Adam Street, Adelphi, auctioneer. *Att.* Greenhill, Gray's Inn.
Boyd, T. Edgeware Road, shopkeeper. *Att.* Jeyes, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.
Davies, J. Ledbury, earthenware-man. *Att.* Pewtriss, Gray's Inn.
Dongworth and Amer, Commercial Road, builders. *Att.* Ratson, Wellclose Square.
Foulkes, J. Mackney Road, builder. *Att.* Ratson, Wellclose Square.
Hartley, J. Manchester, grocer. *Att.* Kay and Co. Manchester.
Knight, J. Colne, clothier. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
Reynolds, W. Cheshunt, dealer. *Att.* Coppard, Chancery Lane.

Rippon, T. Honiton, confectioner. *Att.* Rippon, London Road.
 Scott and Purves, St. Mary Axe, merchants. *Att.* Hackett, Chancery Lane.
 Stevens and Baker, Whitcombe Street, brewers. *Att.* Reynolds, Castle Street, Falcon Square.
 Walker, T. Canterbury Place, tallow-chandler. *Att.* Maymott, Blackfriars Road.
 17.—Addis, C. New Boswell Court, scrivener. *Att.* Hindman, Dyer's Court, Aldermanbury.
 Cox, E. Olveston, shopkeeper. *Att.* Robbins and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Dalley, C. Manchester, lace-manufacturer. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford Court.
 Davies, W. Cradley, gun-barrel maker. *Att.* Strong and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Gough, W. Crambourn Street, mercer. *Att.* Turner, Edward Street, Cavendish Square.
 Griffiths, W. Westwood, clothier. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.
 Mages, G. Bristol, linen-draper. *Att.* Tilson, Chatham Place.
 Marshall, C. Ratcliffe Square, mariner. *Att.* Sherwood, Cushion Court.
 Mosley, D. Wakefield, innkeeper. *Att.* Clarkson, Essex Street.
 Pearson, J. Bath, hosier. *Att.* Sheppard and Co. Bedford Row.
 Robertson, R. Stourbridge, druggist. *Att.* Strong and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Rouse, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
 Staford, A. Stenle, Bridge, shopkeeper. *Att.* Clarke and Co. Chancery Lane.
 Story, T. Swaffham, upholster. *Att.* Sweet and Co. Temple.
 Taylor, D. Mile End Road, cabinet-maker. *Att.* West, Red Lion Street, Wapping.
 Vaughan, J. Daventry, merchant. *Att.* Marson, Newington Butts.
 21.—Adams, E. G. High Street, apothecary. *Att.* A'Beckett and Co. Broad Street, Golden Square.
 Collins, W. Frasham, potter. *Att.* Turner, Edward Street, Cavendish Square.
 Cox and Smith, Manchester, auctioneers. *Att.* Heslop, Manchester.
 Gorsuch, T. Peter Street, Cow-cross, cheesemonger. *Att.* Pullen, Fore Street.
 Krase, A. Union Court, Broad Street, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.
 Long, J. Deptford, victualler. *Att.* Pearson, Temple.
 Moley, J. Monmouth Street, clothesman. *Att.* Coote, Austin Friars.
 Pawlett, D. Nottingham, tallow-chandler. *Att.* Shelton, Nottingham.
 Potter, W. jun. Nottingham, grocer. *Att.* Ailsop and Co. Nottingham.
 Taylor, T. City Road, victualler. *Att.* Allingham, St. John's Square.
 Wharton, G. Northowram, calico-manufacturer. *Att.* Crosley, Bradford.
 24.—Chantler, T. Harford, banker. *Att.* Barker, Northwich.
 Clayton, T. Bollington, dealer. *Att.* Browne, Macclesfield.
 Eccles, H. Beverley, corn-factor. *Att.* Hall, Beverley.
 Green, B. Aiskew, cattle-jobber. *Att.* Jansons, Bedall.
 Hatley, T. Woodstock, hatter. *Att.* Meredith, Birmingham.
 Hobson, E. Beverley, dealer. *Att.* Campbell, Beverley.
 Hunt, F. Bristol, butcher. *Att.* Clarke and Son, Bristol.
 Tebbutt, J. Nottingham, dealer. *Att.* Middlemore and Co. Nottingham.
 28.—Best, E. jun. Birmingham, merchant. *Att.* Whateley, Birmingham.
 Buxton, J. Derby, mercer. *Att.* Greaves, Derby.
 Child, F. Morpeth, skinner. *Att.* Harvey, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Duckworth, T. Farbold, victualler. *Att.* Houghton, Ormskirk.
 Peacock, C. Skinner Street, Bishopsgate, baker. *Att.* Bearain, Union Street.
 Pollard, J. Eliand, wooldrapier. *Att.* Hartley, Settle.
 Storey, J. and H. St. Margaret's Hill, drapers. *Att.* Parton, Walbrook.
 MAY 1.—Foster, W. Great Grimby, merchant. *Att.* Brown and Co. Barton.
 Matthew, A. Shaftesbury, ironmonger. *Att.* Stephens, Bristol.
 Thompson, S. Worcester, flax-dresser. *Att.* Long, Worcester.
 3.—Crankshaw, T. Charlton Street, painter. *Att.* Morgan, Bedford Row.
 Davenport, J. Gracechurch Street, tavern-keeper. *Att.* Parton, Walbrook.
 Dyson, R. G. Rosemary Lane, victualler. *Att.* Whittom, Great James Street, Bedford Row.

Edwards, S. Mark Lane, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.
 Fenwick, G. Mary-le-bone, veterinary-surgeon. *Att.* Ward, Cook's Court, Carey Street.
 Grodall, F. Surrey Square, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.
 Hailon, W. Wolverhampton, wool'-yarn-maker. *Att.* Jesson, Wolverhampton.
 Jackson, R. Mill Street, Hanover Square, china-seller. *Att.* Dickson and Co. Paternoster Row.
 Johnson and Prowse, Fish Street Hill, grocers. *Att.* Seame and Co. Old Jewry.
 Kaufman, B. H. New London Street, merchant. *Att.* Oakley, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street.
 Lee, G. Sunninghill, builder. *Att.* Taylor, Field Court, Gray's Inn.
 Mahoney, D. Tottenham Court Road, victualler. *Att.* Whitton, Great James Street.
 Oram, J. High Street, Borough, cheesemonger. *Att.* Willlett and Co. Finsbury Square.
 Raitt, J. Dartmouth Street, Westminster, victualler. *Att.* Thackray.
 Reeves and Jones, Vere Street, Mary-le-bone, stationers. *Att.* Good, Howland Street.
 Robinson, W. Little Barnhurst, butcher. *Att.* Smart and Co. Staple Inn.
 Sayer, J. Sherston, Wilts, linen-draper. *Att.* Sweet and Co. Temple.
 Sherwood, M. Knettingly, dealer in hardware. *Att.* Wright and Co. Temple.
 Smith, R. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Plumble, Liverpool.
 Stevenson, T. Snow Fields, wooldrapier. *Att.* Sherwood, Canterbury Square.
 Tyndale, J. Circus Street, Mary-le-bone, broker. *Att.* Richardson and Co. New Inn.
 Veiktrner, J. E. Angel Court, merchant. *Att.* Abbot, Old Broad Street.
 Ven Dornik, Griffith and Donovan, Well Street, soap-makers. *Att.* Seymour and Co. Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.
 Williams, W. West Smithfield, cutler. *Att.* Syddall, Ainsgate Street.
 Wood, J. Whitcross Street, victualler. *Att.* Whitton, Great James Street.
 8.—Arnold, W. Cranbourn Passage, draper. *Att.* Tilson, Chatham Place.
 Colwill, C. Leicester Square, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Williams, Corsitor Street.
 Davies, D. Old Street, victualler. *Att.* Parnell and Co. Spitalfields.
 Gee, W. Hampstead Road, mason. *Att.* Warrand and Co. Castle Court.
 Goudan, J. South Street, West Square, victualler. *Att.* Lucas, Webber Street.
 Heydon, J. York Street, tailor. *Att.* Duncombe, Lyon's Inn.
 Leach, M. Preston, earthen-ware dealer. *Att.* Troughton, Preston.
 Macduff, C. Church Street, blackfriars, scrivener. *Att.* Peckett, Clement's Inn.
 Machin, J. Tottenham Court Road, auctioneer. *Att.* Warrand and Co. Castle Court, Budge Row.
 Martin, R. Gravesend, carpenter. *Att.* Ware, Blackman Street.
 Matthews, J. Hertford, mealman. *Att.* Bond and Co. Seething Lane.
 Morris, R. Lyng, cattle-dealer. *Att.* Boys, Bridgewater.
 Newman, R. Oxford Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Tucker, Bartlett's Buildings.
 Parry, T. S. Charlotte Street, scrivener. *Att.* Dixon, Nassau Street.
 Till, W. White Lion Street, Pentonville, merchant. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday Street.
 Wharton, C. Northwich, liquor merchant. *Att.* Barker, Northwich.
 12.—Adam, C. Pancrass Lane, merchant. *Att.* Gale and Son, Bedford Street, Bedford Square.
 Atkinson, W. Austin Friars, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.
 Austin, J. B. Kentish Town, druggist. *Att.* Matthews and Co. Castle Street, Holborn.
 Bush, W. Ashwick, dealer. *Att.* Batchellor and Co. Serjeant's Inn.
 Cooper, E. Hendon, carpenter. *Att.* Patten, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.
 Day, J. J. Commercial Road, merchant. *Att.* Day and Co. Lime Street.
 Devey, R. Stourbridge, upholsterer. *Att.* Brettell, Stourbridge.
 Douglas, W. Ware, cheesemonger. *Att.* Parton, Walbrook.
 Dye, J. Gray's Inn Lane, victualler. *Att.* Hackett, Bear-hinder Lane.
 Harrison, T. Camomile Street, stationer. *Att.* Eviit and Co. Haydon Square.
 Hatfield, J. Eccles, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford Court.

Hutchinson, J. Lamb's Conduit Street, dealer. *Att.*
Keene, Furnival's Inn.
Key, T. Birmingham, factor. *Att.* Webb and Co. Bir-
mingham.
Monrow, J. W. Gosport, pork-butcher. *Att.* Bleasdale
and Co. New Inn.
Owen, D. Chorley, chemist. *Att.* Batty, Chancery Lane.
Pook, W. jun. Wick, Gloucester, paper-maker. *Att.*
Sweet and Co. Temple.
Reah, W. Sunderland, leather-cutter. *Att.* Blakiston,
Symond's Inn.
Reid, T. H. M. Red Lion Street, shoemaker. *Att.* Druce,
Billiter Square.
Remington, J. St. Ives, liquor-merchant. *Att.* Alexan-
der, Lincoln's Inn.
Wallis, J. C. Whitehorse Yard, farrier. *Att.* Swain and
Co. Old Jewry.
Youdap, J. South Street, West Square, victualler. *Att.*
Lucas, Welber Street, St. George's Fields.
15.—Adams, C. Pancrass Lane, merchant. *Att.* Gale
and Son, Bedford Street, Bedford Row.
Angell and Frankum, Reading, woollen-draper. *Att.*
Eyre, Gray's Inn.
Bush, W. Ashwick, dealer. *Att.* Batchellor and Co. Ser-
jeant's Inn.
Canniford, W. George Street, Oxford Street, baker. *Att.*
Fownall, Staples Inn.
Chinery, J. Great Nary-le-bone Street, grocer. *Att.*
Wettig, Duke Street, Portland Place.
Cohen, A. Manchester, merchant. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery
Lane.
Court, C. Hackney Road, merchant. *Att.* Dodd, Billiter
Lane.
Davie, S. Lime Regis, vintner. *Att.* Swale and Co. Staple
Inn.
Dennison, W. Winterbourne, butcher. *Att.* Russell,
Beaminster.
Greaves, T. Hull, ironmonger. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
Gribble, N. Crescent Place, mariner. *Att.* Walker, Old
Jewry.
Neve, G. L. Ipswich, linen-draper. *Att.* Flexney, Chan-
cery Lane.
Reid, J. Frith Street, Soho, grocer. *Att.* Highmore, Ely
Place.
Roberts, J. Welford, baker. *Att.* Bousfield, Bouverie
Street.
Simpson, R. Great Bell Alley, merchant. *Att.* Anstice
and Co. Temple.
Turner, P. Market Raisin, grocer. *Att.* Rosser and Co.
Barlitt's Buildings.
Woodward, W. Fore Street, carpenter. *Att.* Taylor,
Fore Street.

CERTIFICATES.

Aheli, T. Attleburgh, grocer.
Agnew, J. Grosvenor Square, banker.
Ambler, J. jun. Islington, horse-dealer.
Argent, W. Brompton, victualler.
Armistead, E. Giggleswick, cotton-spinner.
Arbee, T. North Street, Red Lion Square, merchant.
Ashby, R. Uxbridge, innkeeper.
Asling and Cooper, Spa Road, merchants.
Babo, J. Leadenhall Street, hosier.
Bailey, J. Hull, merchant.
Bell and Decamp, Collierne Street, publishers.
Benfield, J. Covent Garden, fruiterer.
Bennett, C. jun. Colchester Street, drysalter.
Benson, W. Holbeach, surgeon.
Best, R. Aldersgate Street, watch-maker.
Bigg, T. Bishopsgate Street, straw-hat manufacturer.
Binns, J. Oxford Street, founder.
Bliss, W. Bristol, coal-merchant.
Boardman, B. Ipswich, shopkeeper.
Brown, J. Brompton, tanner.
Brymer, J. King Street, Soho, tailor.
Butcher, W. Brighton, plumber.
Capes, O. Gainsborough, wharfinger.
Caprool, T. Bishop's Stortford, scrivener.
Chapman, R. Thatcham, shopkeeper.
Cheesham, J. Halesworth, manufacturer.
Chynton, J. jun. Leeds, woolstapler.
Collier, R. Bond Court, merchant.
Coward, H. Leather Lane, warehouseman.
Cox, W. Leicester, cotton-spinner.
Cranstone, K. L. and W. Ashford, drapers.
Cross, W. jun. Ainsworth, cotton-merchant.
Curtis, W. Bayswater, dealer.
Curtius, J. T. Bishopgate Street, glover.
Davies, R. T. Great Warner Street, linen-draper.
Dawson, T. P. Brydges Street, stationer.
Dean, R. Bow, baker.
De la Cour, A. Lisle Street, jeweller.
De Prado, J. Lime Street, icad-merchant.
Dickenson, Goodhill, and Dickenson, Poultry, bankers.
Dowdridge, W. L. Lancaster, merchant.
Drakeford, J. Birmingham, factor.
Duncan, T. Liverpool, merchant.
Elliott, E. Lambeth, victualler.
Elton, P. Bolton-le-Moors, innkeeper.
Fall, G. Tonley Street, brewer.
Fewings, J. Gloucester, dealer.
Field, C. Portsea, tailor.
Field, J. Old Street Road, carpenter.
Fischer, M. Leeds, merchant.
Fisher, S. Noble Street, warehouseman.
Flude, G. Fenchurch Street, hardwareman.
Fonge, W. Wingham, three-hing-machine maker.
Forster, R. Kingsland Road, silkman.
Foster, J. and A. Willer, cotton-spinners.
Franco, M. Spital Square, merchant.
Furnival, B. Stockport, hardwareman.
Gardes and Milliken, Finsbury Place, merchants.
Gedge, W. Leicester Square, linen-draper.
Giesing, T. Borough Road, shopkeeper.
Good, R. New Square, linen-draper.
Goodwin, W. Gosport, grocer.
Green, W. Brown's Lane, dyer.
Halliday, T. Biddon, worsted-sinner.
Hamilton, R. Stalbridge, linen-draper.
Harrison, S. Kent Road, bricklayer.
Hartton, T. Colford, mercer.
Haynes, T. Bristol, chemist.
Heywood, R. S. Manchester, linen-merchant.
Higgs, J. Liverpool, merchant.
Hiley, J. Leeds, dealer.
Hood, D. Sun Street, Bishopsgate, colourman.
Houghton, prisoner in France, merchant.
Jackson, S. R. Birmingham, button-maker.
Jackson, W. Clayton West, scrivener.
Jacob, J. Isle of Wight, miller.
Jacob, M. Berars Street, spirit-dealer.
Jennings, J. Covent Garden, watch maker.
Inskip, J. jun. Battle, carpenter.
Joyce, R. Lamb's Conduit Street, tailor.
Ivory, J. Mark Lane, broker.
Kewlinton, C. Bolton, linen-draper.
Lambert, T. and S. Leeds, wool-staplers.
Lindsey, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, cheesemonger.
Longbottom, T. Holbeck, clothier.
Lonsdale, T. Lower Brook Street, draper.
Lynass, W. Shenton, mariner.
Maim, M. Highgate, dealer.
Marshall, T. Scarborough, vintner.
McConnell, E. Liverpool, linen-merchant.
Merryweather, J. Enbyes, cotton-spinner.
Mills, S. Stamford, upholsterer.
Milward, E. S. Bromley, miller.
Morris, W. Birmingham, timber-dealer.
Moss, J. Hull, boat-builder.
Newby, J. Aldgate, woollen-draper.
Niven, A. Great Prescott Street, mariner.
Parker, W. Gray's Inn, scrivener.
Pass and Bailey, Dockhead, brewers.
Peplow, J. Kennington, coach-maker.
Perkins, J. Hertford, carpenter.
Porter, W. Hammersmith, brewer.
Powell, W. Brecon, liquor merchant.
Prince, P. Brewer Street, jeweller.
Purbuck, J. Fairfield, corn-dealer.
Randall, J. Birmingham, cotton-manufacturer.
Raymond, J. Fowey, sail-maker.
Redpath, A. Philip Lane, builder.
Repton, J. and J. Clapham, coal-dealers.
Rigby, R. Manchester, victualler.
Robinson, F. Birmingham, boot-maker.
Singer, J. Weathers, clothier.
Singleton, J. A. Manchester, watch-maker.
Slade, T. and T. Bartholomew Close, oil-merchants.
Smith, G. Newcastle-on-Tyne, draper.
Smith, W. Portpool Lane, pump-maker.
Stemson, S. Uxbridge, baker.
Stokes, T. Cheptow, scrivener.
Taylor, J. Great Tower Street, woollen-draper.
Taylor, R. Blythe's Yard, chair-maker.
Tordoff, J. Leeds, woolstapler.
Turner, J. Manchester, victualler.
Turner, J. Rochford, carrier.
Walsh, R. King's Road, India rubber maker.
Walton, C. Manchester, grocer.
Ware and Francis, Lawrence Lane, gloves.
Watson, M. C. Charlotte Street, laceman.
Wilcox, W. Parson's Green, victualler.
Wilkes, J. St. James's Street, gun-maker.
Willis, J. Pudding Lane, merchant.
Wilson, W. Richmond, bricklayer.
Winch, R. Shoe Lane, press-maker.
Wood, E. Tottenham, cotton-manufacturers.
Wood, H. Holborn, coach-smith.
Wood, J. Lindfield, turner.
Wootton, G. Northchurch, straw-hat maker.
Worley, J. jun. Fish Street Hill, linen-draper.
Worr, J. Little Cheapside, Finsbury, butchers.
Zamira, J. Bevis Marks, grocer.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
April 21	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	8 6
28	6 2	6 4	8 0	7 8	8 4
May 5	6 6	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 4
12	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	8 0

Newgate and Lendenhall, by the carcase.

April 21	5 4	5 10	6 8	7 4	7 8
28	5 0	5 4	6 0	6 8	8 0
May 5	5 2	5 8	6 0	6 8	8 0
12	5 4	5 8	6 6	7 0	6 8

	St. James's.*	Whitechapel.*
	Hay.	Hay.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
April 21	6 12 0	3 6 0
28	6 16 0	3 15 0
May 5	7 0 0	3 12 0
12	7 0 0	3 12 0

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 22d.	Flat Ordinary — 18d.
Dressing Hides 19	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen — 36
Crop Hides for cut. 22	Ditto, 50 to 70 42

Tallow,* London Average per stone of 8lbs.
4s. 5½d. Soap, yellow, 94s.; mottled, 104s.; curd, 108s. Candles, per dozen, 12s. 6d.; moulds, 13s. 6d.

April 21	8,305 quarters.	Average 96s. 8d.
28	8,772	— — — 94 5½
May 5	33,883	— — — 91 7½
12	22,995	— — — 93 5½

April 21	13,183 sacks.	Average 89s. 3½d.
28	13,362	— — — 89 5½
May 5	19,577	— — — 85 5½
12	18,830	— — — 89 6½

	Peck	Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quatern.
	4s. 8d.	2s. 4d.	1s. 2d.	
April 21	4 8	2 4	1 2	
28	4 8	2 4	1 2	
May 5	4 8	2 4	1 2	
12	4 8	2 4	1 2	

* The highest price of the market.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	2 10 0	to 3 19 0
Ditto pearl.....	2 14 0	3 10 0
Barilla.....	2 14 0	3 4 0
Brandy, Cognac....gal.	1 5 0	1 4 6
Camphire, refined....lb.	0 9 0	0 9 4
Ditto unrefined....cwt.	37 10 0	38 10 0
Cochineal, garbled...lb.	2 0 0	2 4 0
Ditto, East-India.....	0 6 0	0 8 0
Coffee, fine.....cwt.	6 10 0	7 0 0
Ditto ordinary.....	4 0 0	5 15 0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0 1 10½	0 2 1
Ditto Jamaica....	0 1 5	0 1 6
Ditto Smyrna....	0 1 2	0 1 3½
Ditto East India....	0 1 3	0 1 6
Currants, Zant....cwt.	3 2 0	4 5 0
Elephants' Teeth.....	16 0 0	31 15 0
Scrivelloes.....	12 10 0	21 15 0
Flax, Riga.....ton	90 0 0	92 0 0
Ditto Petersburg....	82 0 0	84 0 0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	9 10 0	10 15 0
Geneva, Hollands....gal.	1 1 0	1 3 0
Ditto English.....	0 10 0	0 14 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.	0 0 0	11 10 0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	71 0 0	72 0 0
Ditto Petersburg....	74 0 0	75 0 0
Hops.....bag	3 0 0	5 12 0
Indigo, Caracca....lb.	0 8 0	0 15 9
Ditto East-India.....	0 6 0	0 13 9
Iron, British bars, ..ton	15 0 0	16 0 0
Ditto Swedish.....	21 0 0	23 10 0
Ditto Norway.....	24 0 0	25 0 0
Lead in pigs.....fod.	38 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto red.....ton	39 0 0	0 0 0

	COALS.	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
April 21	—	—	—
28	50s. 0d. to 51s. 0d.	49s. 6d. to 55s. 9d.	—
May 5	48 9	50 0	49 6
12	—	—	57 0

	4 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	4 o'clock Night.	Height of Wind.	Direction of Wind.	Barometer.	Thermometer.
Apr. 21	49	59	47	30,17	46	Fair	
22	50	63	54	,16	40	Fair	
23	54	66	55	,20	39	Fair	
24	54	63	44	,15	40	Fair	
25	44	58	43	,14	57	Fair	
26	47	59	45	,12	63	Fair	
27	44	53	47	,16	67	Fair	
28	47	64	48	,14	74	Fair	
29	48	69	52	,05	76	Fair	
30	51	68	54	29,98	86	Fair	
May 1	49	67	44	,85	68	Fair	
2	44	52	46	,80	45	Cloudy	
3	44	49	45	,70	29	Cloudy	
4	45	47	40	,76	26	Cloudy	
5	40	51	36	,80	36	Fair	
6	40	50	40	,80	35	Fair	
7	41	48	46	,55	0	Rain	
8	49	62	50	,67	51	Fair	
9	52	61	50	,80	40	Cloudy	
10	52	65	51	,98	42	Cloudy	
11	47	55	42	30,08	43	Fair	
12	42	56	45	29,97	41	Cloudy	
13	50	47	47	,72	22	Cloudy	
14	49	59	49	,60	51	Fair	
15	49	55	50	,35	15	Cloudy	
16	48	61	49	,45	25	Fair	
17	49	54	52	,46	0	Rain	
18	40	43	44	,56	0	Rain	
19	42	59	44	,98	41	Fair	
20	45	60	48	,95	47	Fair	

Prices Current, May 20th, 1810.

Lead, white.....ton	50 0 0	to 0 0 0
Logwood chips.....ton	40 0 0	43 0 0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	5 12 0	6 6 0
Mahogany.....ft.	0 1 5	0 2 0
Oil, Lucca, ..25 gal. jar	24 0 0	26 0 0
Ditto spermaceti...ton	107 0 0	110 0 0
Ditto whale.....	44 0 0	47 0 0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	3 15 0	4 5 0
Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.	0 19 0	1 0 0
Raisins, bloom....cwt.	4 5 0	6 5 0
Rice, Carolina.....	1 2 0	1 17 0
Rum, Jamaica....gal.	0 4 4	0 6 4
Ditto Leeward Island	0 3 8	0 4 4
Saltpetre, East-India,cwt.	3 16 0	3 18 0
Silk, thrown, Italian...lb.	2 10 0	3 4 0
Silk, raw, Ditto....	1 4 6	2 4 0
Tallow, English....cwt.	3 17 0	0 0 0
Ditto, Russia, white..	3 13 0	3 14 0
Ditto—, yellow....	3 10 0	3 11 0
Tar, Stockholm....bar.	2 5 0	2 6 0
Tin in blocks.....cwt.	6 10 0	0 0 0
Tobacco, Maryl....lb.	0 0 5	0 1 4
Ditto Virginia.....	0 0 9	0 0 11
Wax, Guinea.....cwt.	7 10 0	8 8 0
Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.	75 0 0	90 0 0
Wine, Red Port....pipe	90 0 0	105 0 0
Ditto Lisbon.....	85 0 0	95 0 0
Ditto Madeira.....	74 0 0	125 0 0
Ditto Vidonia.....	70 0 0	85 0 0
Ditto Calcavella.....	90 0 0	100 0 0
Ditto Sherry.....butt	71 0 0	105 0 0
Ditto Mountain.....	65 0 0	80 0 0
Ditto Claret....hogs.	42 0 0	95 0 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 33-5—Ditto at sight, 32-7—Rotterdam, 10-3—Hamburgh, 31-0—Altona, 31-1—Paris, 1 day's date 21-11—Ditto, 2 us. 21-15—Madrid, in paper—Ditto, eff. 44—Cadiz, in paper—Cadiz, eff. 40—Bilboa, 41—Palermo, per oz. 125d.—Leghorn, 61—Genoa, 56—Venice, in eff 52—Naples, 42—Lisbon, 67½—Oporto, 67½—Dublin, per cent, 94—Cork, do. 10¼—Agio B. of Holland, — per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th APRIL, to 19th MAY, 1810.

N.B. In the 3 per cent. consols the highest and lowest price of each day is given; in the other stocks the highest only.

1810.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 3 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	3-4 d. Excheg.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Act.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 3 p. Cent.
Apr. 21	—	69	69	84	99	18½	—	—	—	185½	18p	—	—	—	13p	24 6 0	70	—	—
26	270	69	69	83½	99½	18½	—	—	—	185½	15p	—	—	—	11p	24 6 0	70	—	—
27	269½	69	70	84	99½	18½	—	—	—	185½	17p	—	—	—	12p	24 6 0	70	—	—
28	—	69	70	84	99½	18½	—	—	—	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—
30	269½	69	70	84½	100½	18½	—	—	—	186	10p	—	—	—	14p	—	70	—	—
May	269½	69	70	84½	100½	18½	—	—	—	187	10p	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—
1	269½	69	70	84½	100½	18½	—	—	—	7	21p	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—
4	269	69	70	84½	100½	18½	—	—	—	—	24p	—	—	—	13p	—	70	—	—
5	—	69	70	85	101½	18½	—	—	—	—	25p	—	—	—	14p	—	70	—	—
7	—	69	70	85½	101½	18½	—	—	—	—	25p	—	—	—	13p	—	70	—	—
9	266½	69	70	85½	101½	18½	—	—	—	187½	25p	—	—	—	13p	—	70	—	—
10	—	69	70	84½	101½	18½	—	—	—	188	22p	—	—	—	12p	—	70	—	—
11	266	69	70	85½	101½	18½	—	—	—	—	21p	—	—	—	11p	—	70	—	—
12	—	69	70	85½	101½	18½	—	—	—	—	21p	—	—	—	10p	—	70	—	—
13	—	69	70	85½	101½	18½	—	—	—	—	22p	—	—	—	6p	—	70	—	—
14	—	69	70	85½	101½	18½	—	—	—	—	21p	—	—	—	10p	—	70	—	—
15	265½	69	70	85½	101½	18½	—	—	—	187½	21p	—	—	—	8p	—	70	—	—
16	265½	69	70	85½	101½	18½	—	—	—	—	16p	—	—	—	6p	—	71	—	—
18	265	70	70	85½	101½	18½	—	—	—	—	19p	—	—	—	8p	—	71	—	—
19	265	69½	70	85½	101½	18½	—	—	—	—	17p	—	—	—	5p	—	70	—	—

Premiums of Insurance, May 19th, 1810.

London	to Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c. 14 gs.	U. S. of America, 8 gs.
Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth, 2 gs.	Africa, and thence to W. Indies or America, 20 gs.	Windward and Leeward Islands, 6 gs. ret. 4.
Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, &c. 3 gs.	Southern Whale-fishery, and back, 20 gs.	Lisbon and Oporto, 6 gs.
Bengal, Madras, or China, out and home, 12 gs.	Smyrna, Constantinople, Mediterranean, Nice, Leghorn, &c. 14 gs. ret. 7.	Dublin to Liverpool, 6 gs.
Windward and Leeward Islands, 6 gs. ret. 3.	Lisbon and Oporto, 8 gs. ret. 4.	Newfoundland to Jamaica, 4 to 5 gs.
U. S. of America, 6 to 8 gs.	Bristol, Liverpool, Dublin, and Cork to Madeira, 6 gs. ret. 3.	Mediterranean, and Windward and Leeward Islands, 4 to 5 gs.
Galicia and St. Petersburg, 5 gs. ret. 4.		Jamaica to London, 10 gs.
		U. S. of America, 15 gs.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. in May, 1810, (to the 26th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.
 Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, Dividing £40 per Share Clear per Annum. £735 to £750.—Grand Junction, £260 to £286.—Monmouthshire, £3 per share half-yearly, £142 to £135.—Stourbridge, £260.—Leeds and Liverpool, £188.—Kennet and Avon, £45 10s. to £48.—Wilts and Berks, £60 to £61.—Huddersfield, £40.—Rochdale, £47, £48, £50.—Peak Forest, £66.—Ellesmere, £80.—Lancaster, £26, £27.—Croydon, £48, £45. 10s.—Worcester and Birmingham New Shares, £5. 10s. premium.—East-India Dock Stock, £135.—London Dock, £130, £132.—Globe Assurance, £130.—Thames and Medway, £44 premium to £49.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £22. 10s.—Imperial Assurance, £75.—East London Water Works, £231 to £233.